

SCR

27

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 29 APRIL 1987 5-DAY NOTICE  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER: FINANCE

\*\*FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED \*\*  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035  
(see below)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 11 MAY 1987

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS

Committee considered SCR 27

Relating to the preservation of historical school buildings.

and recommended:

[ ] replace with CS \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] same title  
[ ] attached amendment(s) and [ ] new title

do pass

[ ] do not pass

[ ] no recommendation

[ ] individual recommendations

[ ] further referral to \_\_\_\_\_

[ ] letter of intent adopted and attached

\*\* Committee  attached or [ ] adopted fiscal note(s)  
 zero [ ] fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]  
Chairman signature and recommendation

[ ] Committee Backup Attached

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version : SCR-27  
Publish Date : \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title : ... preservation of historical school buildings...

Sponsor : Senator Josephson

Requestor : Senate State Affairs

Agency Affected : Education

BRU : Education Finance and Support Services

Components : Facilities

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill has no fiscal impact on this department.

Prepared by : Steve Hole  
Division : Commissioner's Office

Phone : 465-2800  
Date : April 30, 1987

Approved by Commissioner : William G. Demmert  
Agency : Education

Date : April 30, 1987

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

# STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

3601 C STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

MAILING ADDRESS:  
P.O. BOX 107001  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7001

May 1, 1987

Re: 3140-3 (Completing National Register Nomination Forms)

Senator Joe Josephson  
Attn: Rosemary Karish  
Alaska State Senate  
P.O. Box V  
Capital Building, Room 113  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

Thank you for your interest in listing your property in the National Register of Historic Places. If accepted for the Register your property will be one of several thousand to receive this national recognition.

Significant heritage properties are listed in the National Register through a process that begins with owner's consent. After reading the enclosed owner's consent form, please sign it, have it notarized, and return it to this office. If you wish to list a property that you do not own, you must get the owner's signature before the property may be listed in the Register. Listing can not proceed without owner's consent. . . .

The actual listing of your property in the National Register is done by nomination. Buildings, structures, objects and sites are eligible for the Register. You can nominate your own property to the Register by filling out the enclosed nomination form, or, you may have someone else complete the form for you. The complete nomination will include the nomination form, a sketch showing the plan of your property, clear black and white photographs, and a map showing its location.

The finished form undergoes two reviews after it arrives in this office. The Governor's Historic Sites Advisory Committee reviews all nomination forms for Alaska before they are sent to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. The staff of the Keeper also reviews completed nomination forms and makes the final decision before the property can be listed in the National Register. Once listed, the nomination becomes part of a permanent, national archive. This resource is consulted by historians, planners, architects, educators and decision makers who need accurate information in their work. It is very important that your writing be clear, that statements of fact are adequately documented and references are cited for any quotations

May 1, 1987

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used. You are not only writing the story of your property, you are writing history. Writing a nomination that passes two formal reviews and is listed in the National Register without being returned with questions depends on the quality of information in the nomination form.

Please take a little time to familiarize yourself with the attached instructions for filling out the nomination form. The first thing to become familiar with are the Criteria for Evaluation. Properties eligible for the Register (districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects) must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and:

- be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- be associated with lives of persons significant in our past; or
- embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Select one or more of the Criteria that you feel best describes your property and plan to tell why your property should be nominated to the National Register based on that Criteria.

Two important steps follow after selecting the Criteria. First, the property should be inspected and evaluated for authenticity and integrity. Second, results of literature research and field investigation should be recorded on the nomination form. In the case of a building (or buildings), look for proof of how much remains of the original structure(s), whether it has been relocated, and how much it may have been changed or rebuilt. There is no single, correct way to write a Physical Description (Item 7); you may prefer to start at the foundation and work your way up to the roof by describing the materials used, changes made (and approximate dates), and condition of the material today. If the building is on pilings this should be noted, dimensions should be given for the structure's length, width and height, its plan should be described (square, rectangular, "H", "T" shape, etc., the number of floors and type of roof should also be described, if siding was used on the exterior walls its type size and color should be noted, location and arrangement of windows and doors should also be detailed. The uses of the building (if it has had several), moves and other modifications may be described in additional paragraphs.

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The Statement of Significance (Item 8) should be written as though reviewers and people who may read the finished nomination have no knowledge of the property or why it is important. Develop the Statement of Significance in local, state or national history. Alaskan Territorial and State history, like most western states', is so new that many early settlers and citizens who helped found our cities played major roles in this history. The story of their homes and businesses are often the first chapter of town and city history. Alaska Native history is also rich in material, as are other periods of our history (Russian Colonial, Gold Rush, and Military). Research for the Register may include the following sources:

- University, or local museums
- Alaska Historical Library in Juneau, local libraries, University of Alaska Libraries
- Interviews with old-time residents and elders of a community
- Local newspapers
- Land office records

With experience you will discover that the most frequently consulted historical sources are periodicals, newspapers, memoirs, military reports, U.S. Geological Survey bulletins, business annual reports, maps, and family photographs. Other useful sources include records of the town, land offices, courts, district recorder offices, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and the State Division of Lands. Town records may include early photographs, tax records, fire insurance maps, etc. Early fire insurance maps (Sanborn Maps) will indicate the location and shape of insured buildings, sometimes include detailed architectural descriptions and can be found in University Libraries. The records of the borough or city tax assessor will be useful in tracing the history of ownership of historic properties. Court records include deeds, wills, inventories, marriage records, early tax records, bankruptcy papers, plats, etc.

A legal description of the property on which the historical structure is located is necessary. In the case of towns, block and lot numbers will suffice. If the land is patented, the year when the patent was issued, the patent number and amount of acreage will be needed. In the case of unpatented mining properties, examine the records of the district recorder's office, which will include a description of the boundaries of the mining claim.

The property should also be examined as it stands today. Each structure should be photographed with black and white film on all sides and photos should be taken of any character-defining features (staircases, display cabinets, ornate interior moldings, and other special features that give the structure character.) Prints submitted with the nomination should be 5" x 7"


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or larger; please send two copies of each print. Copies of historical photographs showing the structure are very useful to document its history; two copies are preferred as one is sent to Washington with the nomination and the second remains in this office's files. The location of buildings and other structures should be marked, in pencil, on a United State Geological Survey map, a one-inch-to-the-mile, map is preferred. Floor plans of structures should be prepared, indicating the location of windows, doors, porches, stairs, and the dimensions of the structure. An architect does not have to prepare the plans, an informal sketch that has this information on it will suffice.

It is a good idea to submit a draft of the nomination, with photographs, sketches and maps, so one of my staff can work with you if polishing is needed. The completed nomination not only expands historical knowledge about Alaska, but it also provides the basis for protection of significant properties by law. Please do not hesitate to call Jo Antonson at 762-4142 if you have questions or if we can help you in your research.

Sincerely,

Neil C. Johannsen  
Director

  
By: Judith E. Bittner  
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures

PWC:cls

# STATE

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

May 1, 1987

Re: 3140-3 (Historic Preservation in Alaska)

3601 C STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

MAILING ADDRESS:  
PO. BOX 107001  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7001

Senator Joe Josephson  
Attn: Rosemary Karish  
Alaska State Senate  
P.O. Box V  
Capital Building, Room 113  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

I would like to take this opportunity to describe the Alaska historic preservation program and explain how it functions. This office (the Office of History and Archaeology) is a section of the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The functions of our office are mandated under the National Historic Preservation Act and the Alaska Historic Preservation Act. Our primary activities involve nominating, and assisting others to nominate, sites to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the federal government's official list of historic and prehistoric properties recognized by the federal government as worthy of preservation. Before listing in the Register can take place, owner's consent must be given.

There are several benefits which apply to a listed property:

1. Listing on the Register means that a property is accorded proper recognition nationwide for its significance in American history or prehistory.
2. There are certain tax benefits which apply to income-producing Register sites, including a 25% investment tax credit on the cost of approved rehabilitation work and 18-year depreciation of 87.5%. These, and other tax benefits, run with the property and may be transferable to a new owner.
3. Listed properties are automatically eligible for matching grants from the federal government that can be used for rehabilitation and restoration purposes. During FY'83 Alaska received nearly \$400,000 in such grant funds. However, the program has not been funded since, and prospects do not look good for such monies to be authorized by Congress for FY'87.
4. Listed properties, or those eligible for listing, are protected by a review process (established under Section 106 of the NHPA) when proposed for impact by a federally funded, licensed, or otherwise federally assisted project. Please note that neither properties

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listed in nor properties eligible for the Register, or modifications to the latter, are the subject of this review. The subject of the review process is the federal project and its impact; the review is designed to take place while the project is still in the planning stage. Its purpose is to avoid, if at all possible, damaging or destroying significant heritage properties by seeking alternative designs, locations, etc. The review is conducted by the lead federal agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (a federal agency).

In summary, listing a property on the Register does not place limitations on the property. Certain responsibilities are involved, however. If a property owner wishes to maintain a property on the Register, the features which qualified the property for listing must be maintained. Some very general recommendations have been developed which address problems encountered by owners of Register properties. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects include recommendations against removing historic material, suggestions for non-destructive cleaning methods, advice for making repairs that match the original fabric of the building, etc. A copy of the Standards will be sent to you upon request.

Public visitation rights are not required of owners who list their properties on the National Register. Neither the federal government nor the state government will attach restrictive covenants to the property, or seek to acquire it. Register listing does not invoke of any state or local regulations for design review, restrictive zoning, or review of alterations. If a building is listed in the National Register and then modified to such an extent that many of its significant original features are lost, it is possible that its National Register status may be revoked. Should this happen, any rehabilitation and restoration grants previously awarded by this office or (in the case of income-producing properties) investment tax credits taken on the building's renovation costs would have to be returned to the State of Alaska or the Federal Internal Revenue Service, as appropriate. This condition is imposed to discourage demolition and excessive modification of significant historic buildings.

Surveys of local heritage resources are critical first steps if these sites are to be preserved and interpreted for the enjoyment and education of future Alaskans. Matching federal funds for Survey and Inventory grants are available on a yearly basis and may be used for historic property inventories, resource protection planning, writing national register nominations, and archaeological surveys. Any individual or group is eligible to apply for these grants, provided that a matching source of funding or in-kind labor/materials are pledged toward the project. These grants may not be used for acquisition or development purposes. Architectural plans, specifications, historic structures reports and engineering studies may not be funded by this

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program. An historic structure may, however, be documented (without developing restoration plans), archival research and oral histories may also be done. The program is primarily for inventory purposes; in the past these funds have been used to document the prehistories/histories of villages, towns or regions. Grants for FY'86 were awarded in April, 1986; we currently anticipate awarding grant funds again in May 1987.

There are no state-funded preservation grants available at this time. The one source of state money which is available for preservation projects is the Historical District Revolving Loan Fund, administered by the Division of Investments (Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska 99811). Loans may be made for the restoration, improvement, rehabilitation or maintenance of historical buildings. The structures must be suitable for superficial modification so that they can conform to the period or motif of the surrounding structures that are the reason for the area's designation as a historical district. Loans are made at 7.5% interest to a maximum amount of \$250,000 per structure over a 30 year period. The loans are secured by a first lien position given to the state. All projects must be approved by a local Historical District Commission and by a majority of the Alaska Historic Sites Advisory Committee, which is appointed by the Governor.

If you wish to proceed with the nomination process for an historic object, building or structure, please contact Ms. Jo Antonson with the Office of History and Archaeology, at 762-4142. She can help you with questions about the National Register, financial incentives associated with it and can send you forms for owner's consent and for listing a property in the National Register.

Sincerely,

Neil C. Johannsen  
Director

By:   
Judith E. Bittner  
State Historic Preservation Officer

PWC:clk

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name \_\_\_\_\_

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

not for publication

city, town \_\_\_\_\_

vicinity

state \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

#### Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
_____	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
_____	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 38 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

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Cultural Affiliation

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Significant Person

Architect/Builder

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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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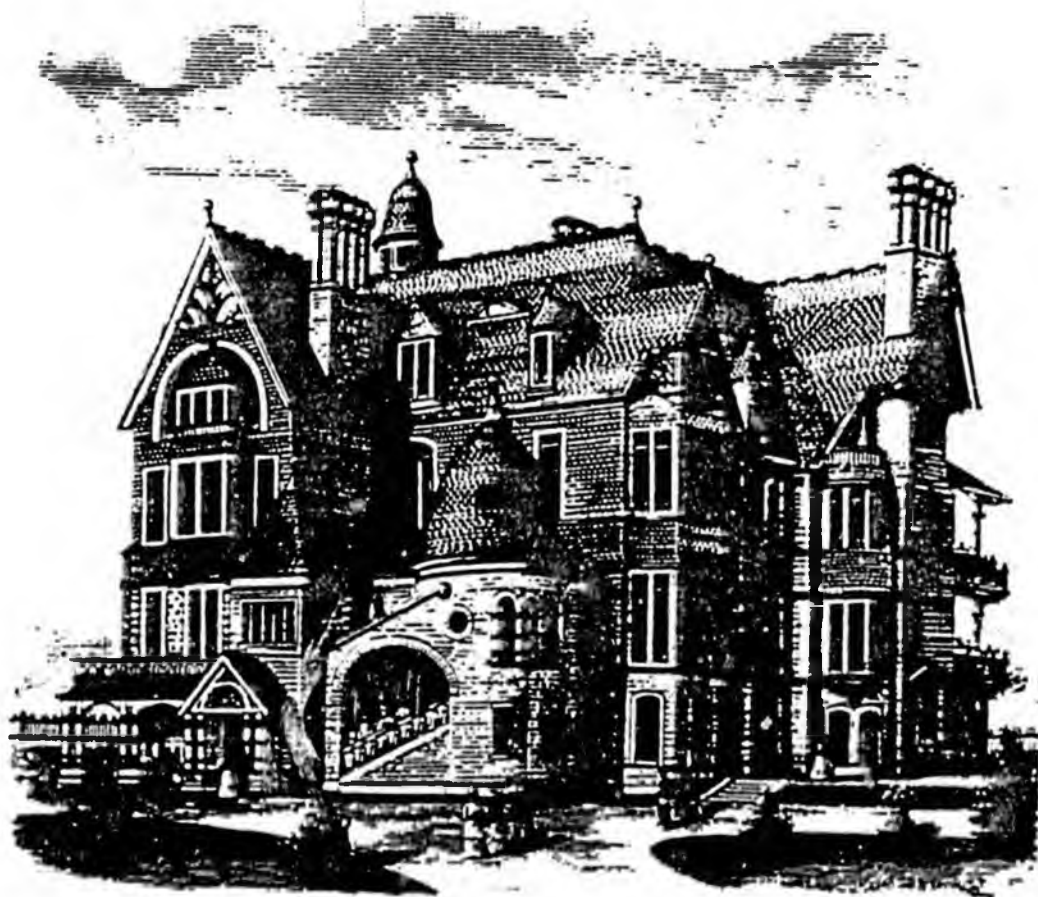
16

# NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

Technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources and registration in  
the National Register of Historic Places

U S Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Interagency Resources Division

## GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES FORMS



SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

## THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

## 1: INTRODUCTION

The National Register of Historic Places, administered by the National Park Service, is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation.

The National Register criteria are designed to guide the Keeper of the National Register, State Historic Preservation Officers, Federal agencies, local governments, preservation organizations, and members of the general public in evaluating properties for entry in the National Register. Decisions concerning the significance and historic integrity of historic properties can reliably be made only when the criteria are applied within related historic contexts.

Listing in the National Register assists in the preservation of historic properties by providing National recognition of the value of historic properties individually and collectively to the Nation, by making property owners eligible for Federal tax incentives and other preservation assistance, by identifying significant properties to be considered in Federal cultural resource planning and management.

Nominations to the National Register are made by the State Historic Preservation Officer for the State in which the property is located or by the Federal Preservation Officer for the agency having jurisdiction over the property. In special cases, where there is no approved State program or Federal jurisdiction, local government officials or members of the general public may nominate properties to the National Register. State Historic Preservation Officers must request determinations of eligibility for properties identified in the nominations process where a majority of private property owners has objected by notarized letter to the listing of their property. Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility for properties that are subject to Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activities in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The procedures for nominating properties and for requesting determinations of eligibility are described in Parts 60 and 63 of Chapter I of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations. All nominations and requests for determinations of eligibility must be made on the National Register Registration Form.

Information recorded on the multiple property documentation and registration forms is used to evaluate the significance and integrity of properties for nomination and listing. Once the Keeper of the National Register approves a multiple property listing or registers an individual property in the National Register, the form becomes part of a unique archive of information, maintained by the National Park Service, on significant historic properties in the United States. Information provided on National Register forms is available to a variety of users in the form of microfilmed records and photocopies of original forms, and through a computer data base, called the National Register Information System (NRIS).

National Register documentation is used by the National Park Service in administering the grant, tax incentive, and Federal preservation planning programs. It is also used by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices, and the general public for preservation planning and a variety of other uses. The registration form is designed to record basic factual information about a property and its significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. The multiple property documentation form is designed to record written statements of historic contexts, their property types, and their significance as a framework for evaluating related properties as they are identified. The forms also become official documents that record the opinions and actions taken on registration requests by the various authorized officials who participate in the National Register evaluation processes.

Closely following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning, published in 1983, the multiple property format is designed to integrate the registration of historic properties and the preservation planning process. In this way it provides a mechanism for incorporating submissions in the State comprehensive planning process. It may be used by agencies at various geographical levels to guide decisions relating to preservation and cultural resource management.

#### **Using the National Register Forms**

All forms must be typewritten and completed according to the instructions given in this bulletin. Complete all items. Instructions note those items that may be completed by entering "N/A" for "not applicable," if an item is not relevant to the property being documented. Items on the registration form calling for the listing of architectural classification, construction materials, historic and current uses, and areas of significance, must be completed only with categories and subcategories selected from the lists given in the corresponding section of these instructions. Because these categories relate to specific codes used in automated data retrieval, they should be carefully selected and entered according to the instructions. Sections calling for narrative statements, on both forms, should be concise and well-organized. Photographs and maps, meeting the requirements set forth in the instructions, should accompany the completed registration forms. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Office or the Federal agency to edit a completed form carefully, checking for typographical errors, factual inaccuracies or omissions, discrepancies in the documentation, and missing signatures, and to certify the form before submitting it to the National Park Service. Incomplete or inaccurate items may result in the return of documentation.

Continuation sheets may be used with either form if additional space is needed. Since the National Register forms are intended to record detailed summaries of information, the State or Federal Historic Preservation Office or local government should retain any additional information gathered during identification and evaluation that does not directly relate to the evaluation of a property's significance or that exceeds the documentation requirements set forth in this manual. The State or Federal preservation office may request additional information, such as the names and addresses of property owners, needed for their records but not required by the National Park Service.

Certain conventions and terms have been adopted for documenting National Register properties to ensure the reliability and usefulness of the information for data retrieval.

Although there are other systems of classifying resources or identifying functions, styles, or areas of significance, the standardized terminology and approaches for documentation adopted here ensure internal consistency and compatibility in the National Register. Definitions of these terms and explanations of how they are to be used in completing National Register forms are provided throughout the instructions.

Other bulletins in the National Register Bulletin series, which provides technical information on preservation planning, survey and inventory activities, and the registration of historic properties in the National Register of Historic Places; the regulations for the National Register program, 36 CFR Parts 60 and 63; and "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 198, September 29, 1983) may also be helpful in completing National Register forms. Copies are available from the State Historic Preservation Officers, preservation commissions of many certified local governments, and the National Park Service.

#### 4: COMPLETING THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

The National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS 10-900) is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties, including districts. Completed forms may be submitted to the National Park Service separately or as part of a multiple property submission. A registration form is submitted for all properties to be listed in the National Register or determined eligible for listing. Each section of the form must be completed according to the following instructions. Special instructions are included for completing the sections for description, statement of significance, and bibliographical references when the property is submitted as part of a multiple property group for which a multiple property documentation form is also being submitted or has previously been approved. The National Register Registration Form is intended to record the basic information needed for the evaluation and listing of the property. It includes location, description, significance, boundaries, and other information used in preservation planning and administering the National Register programs of the National Park Service.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

##### L NAME OF PROPERTY

This section identifies the specific property that is being documented according to the various names by which the property has been known. The term "property" refers to the entire geographic area being nominated or considered for eligibility. It may be an individual building, site, structure, or object, or it may be a district consisting of numerous buildings, sites, structures, or objects.

**Historic Name:** The historic name of the property will be used to identify the property in the National Register files, National Register Information System (NRIS), and any publications. The historic name is preferred for general reference because it continues to be meaningful regardless of changes in ownership or use and most often relates to the property's period or area of significance.

Enter the historic name of the property in the space provided. Only one name should be entered. If there is more than one historic name, enter the name that most closely connotes the major significance of the property; enter other historic names under "other names". Up to 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation, can be entered in the NRIS data base. When there is no historic name, enter "N/A" and first, under "other names/site number," the name or site number by which the property should be identified for National Register purposes.

When the name of a person is used to identify a property, use the format, last name, first name, and building type, for example, Bennett, John, House. The names of well-known persons who are listed in the Dictionary of American Biography should be entered as they appear in that source, for example, Willard, Emma Hart; Douglass, Frederick.

When naming districts based on their location or historic ownership, use traditional terms such as "village," "ranch," "courthouse square," or "townsite," or the generic terms,

"historic district" or "archeological district," to indicate the kind of district, for example, Mystic Townsite Historic District, or Snake Valley Archeological District. Modifiers such as "prehistoric," "commercial," "civic," "architectural," "rural," "industrial," or "residential" may also be used to define the predominant historic quality of a district, for example, Burke's Garden Rural Historic District, or The Hadley Falls Company Housing District.

#### **Guidelines for Determining the Historic Name**

The historic name is generally the name associated with the significance of the property. The following categories and examples should be used to determine the historic name for the property:

- A. Original owner or builder:
  - 1. Decatur, Stephen, House
  - 2. Fairbanks, Jonathan, House
  
- B. Significant persons or events associated with the property:
  - 1. Brown, John, House
  - 2. Hammond-Harwood House
  - 3. American Flag Raising Site
  - 4. Columbus Landing Site
  - 5. Florence Townsite Historic District
  
- C. Original or later significant uses of the property:
  - 1. Great Falls Portage
  - 2. Lithia Park
  - 3. Delaware Aqueduct
  - 4. Faneuil Hall
  - 5. United States Post Office
  - 6. Warren County Courthouse
  - 7. Louisiana State Capitol
  - 8. Cathedral of the Madeleine (Roman Catholic)
  - 9. St. Peter's Episcopal Church
  - 10. Lexington Courthouse Square Historic District
  - 11. Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District
  
- D. Innovative or unusual characteristics of the property:
  - 1. Lucy, the Margate Elephant
  - 2. Fireproof Building
  - 3. 1767 Milestones
  - 4. Whipple Cast and Wrought-iron Bowstring Truss Bridge
  - 5. Moselle Iron Furnace Stack
  - 6. Holyoke Canal System
  
- E. Accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional names:
  - 1. Wright II Archeological Site
  - 2. Lehmer Mammoth Kill Site
  - 3. Experimental Breeder Reactor #1
  - 4. Trinity Site
  - 5. Monticello

6. Vieux Carre Historic District
7. Kawaewae Heiau
8. Barrio de Analco
9. Mordington

**Other Names/Site Number:** In the space provided enter any other names by which the property has been commonly known. These may reflect its history, current ownership, or popular use and may or may not fall into the categories given for historic names. When given on the National Register form, other names can help differentiate a property from others already in the National Register with similar historic names. Site numbers are sometimes assigned to properties, especially archeological sites, by a State or local government or Federal agency for identification. This number should be entered after any other names by which the property is known. Several names or numbers, separated by semicolons, may be entered in the space provided; additional entries may be made on a continuation sheet; however, only the first 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation, will be entered in the NRIS data base.

In special circumstances there may be reason to identify a property in the National Register records primarily by a name other than the historic one or a site number. If this is the case, enter the name or number by which the property should be identified first under "other name/ site number," and explain why this identification is preferred in the narrative for section 8.

**Names of Archeological Properties:** Archeological sites may be identified by a historic name, a site number, or a common name derived from current ownership, an aspect of cultural significance, location, or geographic features. In the case of an archeological district containing numerous sites, a single name reflecting the area as a whole should be chosen. When an archeological site has no historic name, enter "N/A" under "historic name," and enter the name or site number by which the property should be identified first under "other name/ site number."

**Examples of Archeological Names:**

1. Texarkana Archeological District
2. AKE Site
3. Manuka Bay Petroglyphs
4. Parting Ways Archeological District
5. AK-5302

## 2. LOCATION

**Street and Number:** For individual buildings, structures, sites, and objects, enter the name and number of the street or road where the property is located, for example, 128 Broadway. If the road has a route number rather than a name, give the number and indicate whether it is a Federal, State or county road. If a property does not have a specific address, give the names of the nearest roads, for example, US Route 1 and Middletown Road.

If the property is federally owned and has no street address, enter the name of the district, forest, reserve or other organizational division identifying the jurisdiction of the property, for example, Targhee National Forest, or U.S. Corps of Army Engineers District 8. If the property is located in the National Park System, enter the name of the park and, in parentheses after the name, the alphabetic park code.

For districts enter either the inclusive street address numbers for all primary buildings and structures, for example: 12-157 Main St., 380 Frost St., and 20-125 Oak St., or a rough description of the boundaries, for example: roughly bounded by Smithfield Lake, North and Lowell Avenues, and Interstate 73; eight blocks in downtown Huntersville centered around University Square.

Only 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation, will be entered in the NRIS data base. This information will also be used for publication in the Federal Register.

**Not for Publication:** To protect certain kinds of properties, such as archeological sites and rural resources subject to vandalism, the location of a property should not be published or released to the general public. In this case, mark "x" in this box and provide, on the line for street address, a less specific location that may be used for listing in the Federal Register, and mark "x" in the box for "vicinity." Enter "N/A," if there is no reason to restrict publication of the property's location.

**City, Town:** Enter the name of the city or town where the property is located. If there is no city or town, follow the instructions for "vicinity."

**Vicinity:** If a resource is located in a rural area that is outside the boundaries of a town or city, mark "x" in this box, and enter the name of the nearest city or town on the USGS map in the space provided at the left. Enter "N/A," if this is not the case.

**State:** Enter the name and code of the State or Territory where the property is located. State codes are given in Appendix I. If there are multiple States or Territories list them alphabetically unless the resource is primarily in one, in which case enter the primary State or Territory and all others alphabetically. A continuation sheet may be used if needed.

**County:** Enter the name and code of the county, parish, district, or equivalent area where the property is located. County codes can be found in Appendix II. If there are multiple counties, list the counties alphabetically unless the resource is predominantly in one county, in which case enter the primary county first and all others alphabetically. A continuation sheet may be used if needed.

**Zip code:** Enter the postal zip code for the area where the property is located. If there are multiple zip codes, list the zip codes numerically unless the resource is predominantly in one postal area, in which case enter the primary zip code first and all others numerically. A continuation sheet may be used if needed.

### 3. CLASSIFICATION

**Ownership of Property:** Mark "x" in the boxes that indicate the ownership of the property. **Private** refers to property owned by an individual, group of people, or organized body such as a church or corporation. **Public-local** refers to property owned by a local government such as a municipality or county. **Public-State** refers to property owned by the State government. **Public-Federal** refers to property owned by the U.S. government.

**Category of Property:** Mark "x" in the box that indicates the kind of property being documented. Mark only one box. To determine the appropriate category, refer to the definitions given below for the kinds of historic properties that may be listed in the National Register. Base the category of a property on its function or character at the time it achieved significance, rather than a more recent one. For example, a monumental ornate water tower no longer functioning but maintained for aesthetic purposes should be classified as a "structure" not an "object."

**Building**            A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

"Building" may refer to a small group of buildings consisting of a main building and subsidiary buildings that are functionally and historically related. If one or more of the buildings does not contribute to the significance of the property or has lost its historic integrity or if the group also includes any objects, sites, or structures, the property must be classified as a "district" in order to distinguish between contributing and noncontributing resources.

Examples: single buildings such as a courthouse, city hall, social hall, commercial building, library, factory, mill, train depot, fort, residence, hotel, theater, school, store, and church, or small groups of historically and functionally related buildings such as a courthouse and jail, house and barn, mansion and carriage house, church and rectory, and farmhouse and related outbuildings.

**District**            A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

A district may also comprise individual elements that although linked by association or function were separated geographically during the period of significance, as a district of discontinuous archeological sites or a canal system where manmade segments are interconnected by natural bodies of water. The concept of a discontinuous district applies only where visual continuity is not necessary to convey the historic interrelationship of a group of related resources.

Examples: college campuses; central business districts; residential areas; commercial areas; industrial complexes; civic centers; rural villages; canal systems; collections of habitation and limited activity sites; irrigation systems; large estates, farms, ranches, or plantations; transportation networks; and large landscaped parks.

**Site**                 A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Examples: habitation sites, funerary sites, rock shelters, village sites, hunting and fishing sites, ceremonial sites, petroglyphs, rock carvings, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, ruins of industrial works, sites of treaty signings, trails, shipwrecks, cemeteries, designed landscapes, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and landscapes having cultural significance.

**Structure** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating shelter.

Examples: gold dredges, fire towers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, tunnels, corncribs, silos, highways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, cairns, palisade fortifications, earthworks, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, and aircraft.

**Object** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

Objects should be located in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, roles, or character. Objects relocated in a museum setting are generally considered inappropriate for listing in the National Register.

Examples: sculpture, monuments, mileposts, boundary markers, statuary, and fountains.

**Number of Resources within Property:** Enter the number of contributing and noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects that make up the property and have not previously been listed in the National Register. Total each column.

For the purposes of completing National Register forms, the term "resource" refers to the elements comprising a documented property. Use the definitions found in the instructions for "Category of Property" (pp. 41 - 42) to determine whether the resources comprising the property are buildings, structures, sites, or objects. Then apply the following definitions to classify a component resource as "contributing" or "noncontributing."

- c A **contributing** building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria.
- o A **noncontributing** building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because, a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

The physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property provide the basis for evaluating component resources. This information should be clearly set forth in sections 7 and 8 of the registration form. Specific information about each resource or resource type, such as date, function, associations, information potential, and physical

characteristics, can then be related to the overall property to determine whether or not the resource or resource type contributes. In cases where a resource contributes on the basis of significance unrelated to that of the district, section 3 should explain how the resource independently meets the National Register criteria.

### **Guidelines for Counting Contributing and Noncontributing Resources**

Because it is not practical to enumerate every possible combination of resources that may be found in historic and archeological properties, rules for arriving at decisions about contributing and noncontributing elements are needed. To some extent these rules must be arbitrary; their use requires that common sense be exercised. The rule that resources be "substantial in size and scale" in order to be counted further requires that professional judgement be exercised to determine how component resources relate to each other and to the overall property in each case.

#### General Guidelines

- o Only count buildings, structures, sites, and objects located within the property's boundaries that are substantial in size and scale or that are specifically addressed in the documentation of the areas of significance.
- o When a resource made up of elements representing different resource types is being counted (for example, a lighthouse and attached keeper's dwelling), the most historically important element should be used to classify the resource.
- o A ruin is a building or structure no longer possessing original design or structural integrity and is classified as a "site."

#### Buildings

- o Count as one any building constructed as a single unit even if later added to or divided to form multiple units.
- o Count as one any building originally constructed with attached structures and covered walkways, if the building is the most important element.
- o Count rowhouses individually, each unit counting as one building, even if attached.
- o Count a duplex or apartment building as one building.
- o Count two buildings built separately but later connected to form a single building as two buildings.
- o Do not count portions of buildings, such as interiors, facades or artwork, independently from the rest of the building.

#### Structures and Objects

- o Count structures and objects according to the guidelines given for buildings.
- o Count as one any structure attached to a building at the time of construction or afterwards, if the structure is the most important element.

- o Count separately any structures or objects constructed as separate units, even if later joined to form a single unit.

#### Site (Historic)

- o Count each geographically separate area as one site regardless of its size or complexity if the area itself possesses significance independent of any above-ground buildings, structures, and objects within it.
- o Do not count as a contributing historic site a vacant lot or open space unless section 8 of the registration form shows the site to be significant under National Register criterion A or B, or for areas of significance directly associated with the landscape, such as landscape architecture or agriculture.
- o Count as one contributing site a historic cemetery that contributes to the significance of a religious structure on whose grounds it is located.
- o Count buildings, structures, and objects located within or adjacent to a historic site separately.
- o Count gardens, parks, or other landscaped areas that are part of the setting of buildings or districts only if the documentation explicitly shows the property to have significance in landscape architecture, agriculture, or other areas of significance directly associated with the landscape.

#### Site (Archeological)

- o Count each geographically separate area as one site regardless of its size or complexity if the area itself possesses significance independent of any above-ground buildings, structures, and objects within it.
- o Do not count as a contributing archeological site a vacant lot or open space within a property unless section 8 of the registration form shows the area to be significant under criterion D.
- o Count buildings, structures, and objects within or adjacent to a site separately from the site itself.
- o Count ruins visible on or above ground as part of the site.

#### Examples Applying Definitions and Guidelines

- o A row of townhouses containing 12 units counts as 12 contributing buildings.
- o A train station consisting of a depot with an attached system of canopies, platforms, tunnels, and waiting rooms counts as one contributing building.
- o A college quadrangle consisting of six buildings built and interconnected by a system of open walkways at the same time counts as six contributing buildings.
- o A factory originally consisting of three detached buildings that were later interconnected by additions to form one unit counts as three contributing buildings.

- o A firetower consisting of a tower and attached ranger's dwelling counts as one contributing structure.
- o A site containing the intermingled remains of two distinct shipwrecks counts as one site.
- o A church adjoined by a historically associated cemetery counts as one contributing building and one contributing site.
- o An archeological district containing the habitation sites of two archeological cultures consists of two sites if the two areas do not overlap.
- o A single archeological location used by three distinct cultural groups at separate time periods of prehistory or history counts as one contributing site.
- o An archeological district consisting of four separate locations where petroglyphs are found counts as four contributing sites.
- o A historic mill site consisting of the ruins of one house, one intact outbuilding, and the known locations of 10 buildings and a mill race no longer existing counts as one contributing building and one contributing site.
- o A coast guard station consisting of a historic lighthouse tower, detached keeper's dwelling, oil shed, and privy, and a modern garage, and several metal sheds counts as one contributing structure, three contributing buildings, and one noncontributing building. The sheds are not counted.
- o A farmstead significant as an assemblage of 19th-century agricultural architecture and consisting of a historic farmhouse and barn, a corncrib representing a significant vernacular type, a modern garage and silo, and two sheds of unknown date and function counts as two contributing buildings, one contributing structure, one noncontributing building, and one noncontributing structure. The sheds are not counted.
- o A farm consisting of a historic farmhouse, barn, and greenhouse; the surrounding land of orchards, pastures, and cultivated fields; and a modern garage, packing shed, and guest house counts as three contributing buildings, one contributing site, and three noncontributing buildings.
- o A battlefield consisting of the battle site, a historic monument, and a modern visitors' center counts as one contributing site, one contributing object, and one noncontributing building.
- o A district consisting of 267 residences, five carriage houses, three privies of a significant type, a small landscaped park, and a bridge built during the district's period of significance, and 35 houses, 23 garages, and an undetermined number of sheds built after the period of significance counts as 275 contributing buildings, one contributing site, one contributing structure, and 58 noncontributing buildings. The sheds are not counted.

- o A city park consisting of a system of interconnecting paths and bridges, a lagoon, open lawns, a terraced hillside, a large rose garden, a wooded area, one concession stand, two rest buildings, and a war memorial -- all created as part of the original design -- counts as one contributing site, one contributing structure, three contributing buildings, and one contributing object.
- o An archeological district consisting of the ruins of one pueblo, a network of irrigation canals, and an electric substation counts as one contributing site, one contributing structure, and one noncontributing building.
- o A discontinuous archeological district consisting of five distinct sites, one of which contains two burial mounds, counts as five contributing sites and two contributing structures.

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:** Enter number of contributing resources within the property that were previously listed in the National Register. For example, if the nomination is to enlarge an already listed district of 26 contributing buildings to a total of 48 buildings and structures, enter "26" in the blank provided. If none of the resources have previously been listed, enter "0."

**Name of related multiple property listing:** If the property is part of a multiple property submission for which a multiple property documentation form is being submitted or has previously been approved by the National Register, mark "x" in the box, and enter the name of the multiple property listing as it appears in section A of the multiple property form. If the property is not part of a multiple property submission, enter "N/A."

#### **4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

This section is to be completed by the State or Federal authority designated to certify nominations to the National Register or requests for determinations of eligibility and any State or Federal officials who must be given the opportunity to comment under 36 CFR Parts 60 and 63. It is the responsibility of the certifying authority to ensure that the nomination form accurately and coherently documents the property and that the proper notification and review procedures have been carried out. The certifying official completes the first signature block; the commenting official, if any, completes the second signature block.

##### **Completing the Certification Section for Nominations and Nonfederal Requests for Determinations of Eligibility**

Nominations are certified and submitted to the National Park Service by designated authorities upon completion of the required procedures for professional evaluation and owner and local official notification that are outlined in 36 CFR 60. The designated authority for certifying nominations to the National Register of Historic Places is the State Historic Preservation Officer in States with an approved State program or, for Federal properties, the Federal Preservation Officer. In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, State Historic Preservation Officers are appointed by State governors and Federal Preservation Officers are designated by the heads of the Federal agency they represent.

Nominations for Federal properties that are initiated by the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the property are certified by the Federal Preservation Officer and are

signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, as the commenting official, for the state where the property is located. Nominations for Federal properties that are initiated by the State office are certified by the State Historic Preservation Officer and signed by the Federal Preservation Officer as the commenting official. Concurrent nominations by several States or a State and Federal agency are certified by all the State and Federal Preservation Officers responsible for the nomination.

The State or Federal Historic Preservation Officer nominating the property to National Register completes the **first signature block**. The official marks "x" in the box labelled "nomination" and the box that indicates his or her opinion that the property meets or does not meet the National Register criteria. He or she signs the form and enters the date and name of the state or, in the case of Federal Preservation Officers, the abbreviated name of the agency and bureau given in the list of Federal agencies in Appendix III. An official believing that the property does not meet the National Register criteria, should give the reasons on a continuation sheet, and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

The opinions of additional certifying officials should be given on signed continuation sheets containing the statement: "As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria." An official not believing the property meets the National Register criteria should give his or her reasons on the same continuation sheet. When a continuation sheet is used for this purpose, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" of the first block.

Any other official who must be given the opportunity to comment in the nomination process completes the **second signature block**. This official marks "x" in the box that indicates his or her opinion on the eligibility of the resource, and signs the form and enters the date and name of the State or, for Federal officials, the abbreviated name of the agency and bureau given in Appendix III. A commenting official believing that the property does not meet the National Register criteria should give the reasons on a continuation sheet, and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

A **signed continuation sheet** may be submitted in place of a commenting official's signature on the original form, if a certifying official chooses to send to each commenting official a copy of the completed registration form rather than the original. One should also be used for the opinion of each additional commenting official. In these cases, the certifying official should ask the commenting official to complete, sign, and date a continuation sheet containing the statement: "In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria." The continuation sheet may also be used for any additional comments if the commenting official does not believe the property meets the National Register criteria. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" in the second block.

For nonfederal requests for determinations of eligibility, where a majority of private owners has objected to listing, the State Historic Preservation Officer completes the first signature block as directed above. However, "x" is marked in the box for "request for determination of eligibility." A copy of the owner's notarized letter of objection must be submitted to the National Park Service with the completed form.

In States with no approved State program, a local government official, or a private individual may nominate properties directly to the National Register according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In these cases, section 4 is left blank and the individual or local government official submits the completed form to the National Park Service with a letter. The letter must state that the documentation is accurate and meets the professional standards outlined in the National Register regulations. The person making the nomination signs the letter and states his or her name, title, mailing address, and daytime telephone number. The letter must also include the names and mailing addresses of the appropriate local government official and all legal property owners for the purpose of notification by the National Park Service. For information on whether a State has an approved program, contact the National Park Service.

#### **Completing the Certification Section for Federal Requests for Determinations of Eligibility**

Federal requests for determinations of eligibility are certified and submitted to the National Park Service by the responsible agency official or designee according to the procedures outlined in 36 CFR Part 63 (proposed for incorporation in Part 60).

The Federal official requesting the determination of eligibility completes the **first signature block**. The official marks "x" in the box labelled "request for determination of eligibility," and the box to indicate his or her opinion that the property meets or does not meet the National Register criteria. The official signs the form as the certifying authority and enters the date and abbreviated name of the agency and bureau given in Appendix III. An official believing that a property does not meet the criteria should give the reasons on a continuation sheet, and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" in the first block.

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the State where the property is located completes the **second signature block**. The official marks "x" in the box that indicates his or her opinion on the eligibility of the resource, signs the form and enters the date and name of the state. An official believing that the property does not meet the National Register criteria, disagreeing with the text of the form, or feeling that there is insufficient information to make a decision, should give the reasons on a continuation sheet. A continuation sheet may also be used in place of a signature on the form, if it contains the statement from the second signature block and is signed and dated by the State official. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" in the second block.

#### **5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION**

This section will be completed by the National Park Service upon evaluation of registration form and all accompanying documentation. All actions taken by the Keeper of the National Register or his designee regarding the property, including listing, determinations of eligibility, removals from the National Register, approvals for moves and addenda, and boundary changes will be indicated in this section. Because subsequent actions affecting the property may be recorded on the form, the dates of the various actions should be considered in determining the status of the property at a given time. The most recent action will generally indicate the status of a property.

## 6. FUNCTION OR USE

Using the functions and uses listed below, enter one category and subcategory in each blank. The list is divided into general categories and more specific subcategories. Select the categories and subcategories that best apply to the principal known functions or uses of the property. If there is no appropriate subcategory, enter only the general category. Do not enter functions that are based on speculation. Additional functions may be entered on a continuation sheet. The first ten entries for both current and historic functions will be entered in the NRIS data base. Discuss the functions entered in section 5 in the narratives for sections 7 and 8.

Because numerous functions may relate to a property, especially a district, enter only the principal, predominant, or most important ones. Enter the functions in order of their predominance or importance. Enter the most specific category and subcategory relating to the property being documented. For example, a college dormitory should be categorized under the category "education," and the subcategory, "education-related housing," rather than the category, "domestic," and subcategory, "institutional housing."

If none of the categories or subcategories relate to the function of the property, enter "other," a colon and the appropriate function.

### FUNCTIONS AND USES

CATEGORY/subcategory	examples
<b>DOMESTIC</b>	
single dwelling	rowhouse, mansion, residence, rockshelter, homestead, cave
multiple dwelling	duplex, apartment building, pueblo, rockshelter, cave
secondary structure	dairy, smokehouse, storage pit, storage shed, kitchen, garage, other dependencies
hotel	inn, hotel, motel, way station
institutional housing	military quarters, staff housing, poor house, orphanage
camp	hunting campsite, fishing camp, summer camp, forestry camp, seasonal residence, temporary habitation site, tipi rings
village site	pueblo group
<b>COMMERCE/TRADE</b>	
business	office building
professional	architect's studio, engineering office, law office
organizational	trade union, labor union, professional association
financial institution	savings and loan association, bank, stock exchange

specialty store  
department store  
restaurant  
warehouse  
trade (archeology)

auto showroom, bakery, clothing store, blacksmith shop, hardware store  
general store, department store, marketplace, trading post  
cafe, bar, roadhouse, tavern  
warehouse, commercial storage  
cache, site with evidence of trade, storage pit

#### SOCIAL

meeting hall

grange; union hall; Pioneer hall; hall of other fraternal, patriotic, and political organization

clubhouse

facility of literary, social, or garden club

civic

facility of volunteer or public service organizations such as the American Red Cross.

#### GOVERNMENT

capitol  
city hall  
correctional facility  
fire station  
government office  
diplomatic building  
custom house  
post office  
public works

statehouse, assembly building  
city hall, town hall  
police station, jail, prison  
firehouse  
municipal building  
embassy, consulate  
customhouse  
post office  
electric generating plant, sewer system  
county courthouse, Federal courthouse

#### EDUCATION

school  
  
college  
library  
research facility  
  
education-related housing

schoolhouse, academy, secondary school, grammar school, trade or technical school  
university, college, junior college  
library  
laboratory, observatory, planetarium  
college dormitory, housing at boarding schools

#### RELIGION

religious structure

church, temple, synagogue, cathedral, mission, temple mound, sweathouse, kiva, dance court, shrine

ceremonial site  
church school  
church-related residence

astronomical observation post,  
intaglio, petroglyph site  
religious academy or schools  
parsonage, convent, rectory

#### FUNERARY

cemetery

burying ground, burial site,  
cemetery, ossuary  
burial cache, burial mound, grave  
mortuary site, funeral home,  
cremation area, crematorium

graves/burials  
mortuary

#### RECREATION AND CULTURE

theater  
auditorium  
museum  
music facility

cinema, movie theater, playhouse  
hall, auditorium  
museum, art gallery, exhibition hall  
concert hall, opera house,  
bandstand, dancehall  
gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis  
court, playing field, stadium  
park, campground, picnic area,  
hiking trail  
amusement park, county fairground  
commemorative marker,  
commemorative monument  
sculpture, carving, statue, mural,  
rock art

sports facility

outdoor recreation

fair  
monument/marker

work of art

#### AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

processing

meatpacking plant, cannery,  
smokehouse, brewery, winery, food  
processing site, gathering site, tobacco barn  
granary, silo, wine cellar, storage  
site, tobacco warehouse, cotton warehouse  
pasture, vineyard, orchard,  
wheatfield, crop marks, stone alignments,  
terrace, hedgerow  
hunting & kill site, stockyard,  
barn, chicken coop, hunting corral, hunting  
run, apiary  
fish hatchery, fishing grounds  
greenhouse, plant observatory,  
garden  
wellhouse, wagon shed, tool shed,  
barn  
irrigation system, canals, stone  
alignments, headgates, check dams

storage

agricultural field

animal facility

fishing facility or site  
horticultural facility

agricultural outbuilding

irrigation facility

## INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

manufacturing facility	mill, factory, refinery, processing plant, pottery kiln
extractive facility	coal mine, oil derrick, gold dredge, quarry, salt mine
waterworks	reservoir, water tower, canal, dam
energy facility	windmill, power plant, hydroelectric dam
communications facility	telegraph cable station, printing plant, television station, telephone company facility, satellite tracking station
processing site	shell processing site, toolmaking site, copper mining and processing site

## HEALTH CARE

hospital	veteran's medical center, mental hospital, private or public hospital, medical research facility
clinic	dispensary, doctors' office
sanitarium	nursing home, rest home, sanitarium
medical business/office	pharmacy, medical supply store, doctor or dentist's office
resort	baths, spas, resort facility

## DEFENSE

arms storage	magazine, armory
fortification	fortified military or naval post, earth fortified village, palisaded village, fortified knoll or mountain top, battery, bunker
military facility	military post, supply depot
battle site	garrison fort, barrack, military camp
coast guard facility	battlefield
naval facility	lighthouse, coast guard station, pier, dock, life-saving station
air facility	submarine, aircraft carrier, battleship, naval base
	aircraft, air base, missile launching site

## LANDSCAPE

parking lot	city park, State park, national park
park	square, green, plaza, public
plaza	common
garden	
forest	

unoccupied land  
underwater  
natural feature

street furniture/object

conservation area

meadow, swamp, desert  
underwater site  
mountain, valley, promontory, tree,  
river, island, pond, lake  
street light, fence, wall,  
shelter, gazebo, park bench  
wildlife refuge, ecological habitat

#### TRANSPORTATION

rail-related

air-related

water-related

road-related(vehicular)

pedestrian-related

railroad, train depot, locomotive,  
streetcar line, railroad bridge  
aircraft, airplane hangar, airport,  
launching site  
lighthouse, navigational aid, canal,  
boat, ship, wharf, shipwreck  
parkway, highway, bridge, toll gate  
parking garage  
boardwalk, walkway, trail

#### WORK IN PROGRESS

#### UNKNOWN

#### VACANT/NOT IN USE

storage facility not related  
to domestic or commercial uses

#### OTHER

**Historic Functions:** Enter the categories and subcategories from the above list that most closely relate to the functions and uses for which the property is historically significant or was known during the period when it achieved significance.

- o For an architecturally significant property, the historic functions are those intended by the original design or any significant later additions or modifications, for example, "transportation/rail-related" for a railroad depot.
- o For a property associated with an important event or person, the historic functions are those carried on during the time the property was associated with the person or at the time of the event, for example, "residential/single dwelling" for the home of a prominent philanthropist, and "military/naval facility" for the submarine which carried out important missions during World War II.
- o For a property having potential to yield important information, enter only those functions or uses that are known or, as a result of testing, examining physical evidence, or comparing known data with those from other similar properties, can reasonably be expected to have occurred. Functions based on speculation should be discussed in the narratives for sections 7 and 8, but should not be entered in section 6.

- o Functions must relate to the significant tangible and existing resources that comprise a property. If early functions of historic importance are no longer visible, tangible, or otherwise evident to a significant degree they should not be listed. For example, a historic district, located on land that was originally a harbor and was filled in during the late 19th century to house what is now recognized as a significant collection of late Victorian residences, should be categorized under "domestic," and other functions related to its role as a residential community; unless the documentation also shows the district to be significant in historic archeology under criterion D, the earlier commercial or industrial uses should not be entered.
- o For a historic district, enter only the functions that were most predominant during the historic period, for example, "commerce/business," "commerce/organizational," "commerce/professional," and "government/government office," for a collection of 20th century office buildings serving a variety of professional, organizational, commercial, and governmental uses.
- o For districts, enter the functions of an individual resource only if the resource is of outstanding importance to the significance of the district, such as a county courthouse within a commercial square, or if the functions of each building differ and are relatively equal in importance as in a collection of public buildings, whose functions included "government/government offices," "government/courthouse," "government/city hall" and "government/post office."
- o List functions applying to only a small portion of the property only if the registration form discusses that function as having been of outstanding importance. For example, do not list "religion/church" for a residential district unless the nomination explains how the church played an outstanding role in the district's development or architectural character.

**Current Functions:** Enter the categories and subcategories from the above list that most closely relate to the functions or uses of the property at the time of the nomination or request for a determination of eligibility. Enter the principal or predominant current functions in order of their predominance. If a property is undergoing rehabilitation, adaptive reuse or restoration, enter "work in progress." If a property is currently vacant or used for storage that is unrelated to residential or commercial use, enter "vacant/not in use."

## 7. DESCRIPTION

**Architectural Classification:** Complete this item for architectural or historical properties. Using the terms for architectural classification listed below, enter one category or subcategory in each blank. The following list has been adapted from American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Architectural Styles by Marcus Whiffen; Identifying American Architecture by John J. G. Blumenson; What Style Is It? by John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz; and A Field Guide to American Houses by Virginia and Lee McAlester. It reflects classification by style and stylistic influence, which is currently the most common and organized system of classifying architectural properties.

The categories, appearing in capital letters in the far left column, relate to the general stylistic periods of American architecture. The subcategories, appearing in the indented left column, relate to the specific styles or stylistic influences that occurred in each period. The right column lists other common terms covered by each category or subcategory. From the two left columns, select the the categories or subcategories that most closely relate in period and stylistic character to the property being documented. A continuation sheet may be used if needed; however, the NRIS data base will accept only the first three entries.

As a general rule enter the most specific subcategory for the stylistic influence rather than the general category for stylistic period, for example, if a building is Greek Revival in its architectural form, massing and details, enter "Greek Revival" rather than "Mid-19th Century." When there are elements of many styles in a single building, group of buildings, or historic district, enter the most important stylistic influences in order of their significance to the property.

If a property fits into one of the general categories of stylistic period but not a subcategory, enter the name of the period on the first line, and enter "other," a colon, and the name of the stylistic influence on the second line: for example, for an 1890s Chateausque city hall, enter "Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals" on the first line and "other: Chateausque" on the second line. If a property reflects regional, vernacular, or other styles or stylistic influences not included in the nomenclature of common architectural styles, enter "other," a colon, and the name of the stylistic influence, for example, "other: NPS rustic architecture." Only 28 characters, including spaces and punctuation, can be entered in the data base with "other."

Many kinds of properties, including bridges, ships, locomotives, and folk or vernacular buildings and structures, cannot be classified by the styles or stylistic influences listed below. The NRIS data base has been designed to allow properties to be classified and searched by other terminology appropriate in these cases. In such cases, enter "other," a colon, and the common term (up to 28 characters) for the form, plan, material, method of construction, or other feature that appropriately classifies the specific property, for example, "other: Pratt through truss," "other: Gloucester fishing schooner," "other: I-house," "other: split-log," or "other: rainbow arch bridge." Where possible systematic and standardized terminology should be used to classify these kinds of resources. Use terms recommended by the State Historic Preservation Officers or regionally-based systems of nomenclature where they exist.

As commonly occurring types are identified and as the nomenclature of vernacular and other forms of structures and buildings becomes standardized, the categories used by the NRIS data base will be expanded to include standard terms based on form, plan, materials, or methods of construction. When using terms for regional or vernacular types with "other," describe the characteristics that indicate the type in the narrative for section 7 and, if property is meets criterion C, discuss the significance of the type in the narrative for section 8.

If a property is eclectic in character and the styles represented date to the same general stylistic period, enter the stylistic influences in order of their significance. If a building has additions reflecting one or more stylistic influences, enter those for which the property is significant in order of their importance. If a building reflects more than three styles from different periods of time, enter "mixed" on the first line and the most significant stylistic influences on subsequent lines in order of their importance. Enter

only the general category for a stylistic period when a property clearly reflects its chronological period but no specific stylistic influence. If style, stylistic influence, or any other system of architectural classification does not apply to the property, enter "no style." For archeological sites or districts, enter "N/A"

### ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

#### CATEGORY

Subcategory

Other stylistic terminology

#### NO STYLE

#### COLONIAL

French Colonial

Spanish Colonial

Mexican Baroque

Dutch Colonial

Flemish Colonial

Postmedieval  
English

English Gothic; Elizabethan; Tudor;  
Jacobean or Jacobethan; New England  
Colonial; Southern Colonial

Georgian

#### EARLY REPUBLIC

Early Classical  
Revival

Jeffersonian Classicism; Roman  
Republican; Roman Revival; Roman Villa;  
Monumental Classicism; Regency

Federal

Adams or Adamesque

#### MID-19TH CENTURY

Early Romanesque Revival

Greek Revival

Gothic Revival

Early Gothic Revival

Italian Villa

Exotic Revival

Egyptian Revival; Moorish Revival

Octagon Mode

#### LATE VICTORIAN

Victorian or High Victorian Eclectic;

Gothic

High Victorian Gothic; Second Gothic  
Revival

Italianate	Victorian or High Victorian Italianate
Second Empire	Mansard
Queen Anne	Queen Anne Revival; Queen Anne-Eastlake
Stick/Eastlake	Eastern Stick; High Victorian Eastlake
Shingle Style	
Romanesque	Romanesque Revival; Richardsonian Romanesque
Renaissance	Renaissance Revival; Romano-Tuscan Mode; North Italian or Italian Renaissance; French Renaissance; Second Renaissance Revival

#### LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Beaux Arts	Beaux Arts Classicism
Colonial Revival	Georgian Revival
Classical Revival	Neo-Classical Revival
Tudor Revival	Jacobean or Jacobethan Revival; Elizabethan Revival
Late Gothic Revival	Collegiate Gothic
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival	Spanish Revival; Mediterranean Revival
Italian Renaissance	
French Renaissance	
Pueblo	

#### LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Prairie School
Commercial Style
Chicago

Sullivan-esque

Skyscraper

Bungalow/Craftsman

Western Stick; Bungaloid

**MODERN MOVEMENT**

New Formalism; Neo-Expressionism;  
Brutalism; California Style or Ranch Style; Post-  
Modern; Wrightian

Moderne

Modernistic; Streamlined Moderne;  
Art Moderne

International Style

Miesian

Art Deco

**OTHER**

**MIXED**

More than three styles from  
different periods (for a building only)

**Materials:** Complete this item for architectural and historical properties. Using the categories and subcategories listed below, enter in the blanks provided the most predominant material(s) comprising the foundation, walls, roof, and other parts of the property. Enter only one category or subcategory each for "foundation" and "roof." Enter up to two categories each for "walls" and "other." Enter only materials that are visible on the exterior of the building or structure. For historic districts, enter only the most predominant building materials visible in the district.

"Other" should be completed for most properties. To complete "other" for buildings, enter the materials of important exterior features such as a wooden porch or terra cotta panels. Materials of interior, structural, or concealed architectural features that are integral to the significance of the property such as marble interiors or a steel structural system, although not entered under "other," should be described in the narrative for section 7.

For structures and objects such as bridges and sculpture, complete items for "foundation," "walls," or "roof" only if these features are present, as in a wooden covered bridge on stone piers. Otherwise, enter principal construction materials visible on the exterior under "other."

Additional entries may be made on a continuation sheet; however, only those entered on the form will be entered in the NRIS data base. If this section does not apply to the property being documented, such as an archeological or historic site, enter "N/A."

**MATERIALS**

**EARTH**

**WOOD**

Weatherboard

Shingle

Log  
 Plywood, particle board  
 Shake  
 BRICK  
 STONE  
   Granite  
   Sandstone (including brownstone)  
   Limestone  
   Marble  
   Slate  
 METAL  
   Iron  
   Copper  
   Bronze  
   Tin  
   Aluminum  
   Steel  
   Lead  
   Nickel  
   Cast iron  
 STUCCO  
 TERRA COTTA  
 ASPHALT  
 ASBESTOS  
 CONCRETE  
 ADOBE  
 CERAMIC TILE  
 GLASS  
 CLOTH/CANVAS  
 SYNTHETICS  
   Fiber glass  
   Vinyl  
   Rubber  
   Plastic  
 OTHER

**Statement of Description for Historical and Architectural Properties:** Provide a narrative describing the current and historic physical appearance and condition of the property including the setting, major buildings or resources, outbuildings, and features of the landscape. The description should be concise, factual, and well organized. Use appropriate professional terminology. Marcus Whiffen's American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles (M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, 1969), John Blumenson's Identifying American Architecture (American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, 1977), John Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers's What Style Is It? (Preservation Press, Washington, DC, 1983), and Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1984) are standard guides to American architectural styles and should be consulted when questions of terminology arise. Define any terms used relating to local or regional styles or vernacular forms that are not defined in the major guides. Technical Information for Structures of Engineering or Industrial Significance, found in Appendix IV, and David Weitzman's Traces of the Past: A Guide to Industrial Archaeology (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1980) may be helpful

in describing industrial or engineering structures. National Register Bulletin No. 13, "How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes," may be helpful in describing landscapes.

Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the property, noting its major physical characteristics and assessing the integrity of the property in regard to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Additional paragraphs should support the summary paragraph and provide a more detailed description of the property. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

If the property is part of a **multiple property submission**, the description should identify the physical features, including those that make it a member of its property type as well as those that make it unique or distinctive. It should also discuss the property's historic and current condition, and identify and date any alterations, additions, or other changes that have affected the historic integrity of the property, particularly as it relates to the property's representation of its property type.

The following guidelines outline the kinds of information that should be considered in describing architectural or historical properties. The narrative should summarize only that information directly relating to the character and integrity of the property being documented. The depth and length of the summary depend upon the complexity and size of the property and the extent and impact of alterations, additions, and deterioration; the more extensive the alteration of a property, the more detailed the description of changes will need to be. Photographs and sketch maps may be used to supplement the narrative (see pp. 84 - 86).

### Guidelines for Describing Properties

#### Building, Structure, or Object

- a. Type of structure such as dwelling, church, or commercial block.
- b. Building placement such as detached or in a row.
- c. General characteristics:
  1. overall shape of plan and arrangement of interior spaces;
  2. number of stories;
  3. number of vertical divisions or bays;
  4. construction materials, such as brick, wood, or stone, and wall finish such as type of bond, coursing, or shingling;
  5. roof shape such as gabled, hip, or shed;
  6. structural system such as balloon frame, reinforced concrete, or post and beam.
- d. Specific features, including their type, location, number, and appearance:
  1. porches (including verandas, porticos, stoops, and attached sheds);
  2. windows;
  3. doors;
  4. chimneys;
  5. dormers;
  6. other.

- e. Important decorative elements (such as finials, pilasters, bargeboards, brackets, half-timbering, sculptural relief, balustrades, cartouches, and murals or mosaics).
- f. Significant interior features (such as floor plans, stairways, functions of rooms, spatial relationships, wainscoting, flooring, paneling, beams, vaulting, architraves, mouldings, and chimneypieces).
- g. Number, type, and location of outbuildings, with dates, if known.
- h. Other manmade elements (including roadways, contemporary structures, and landscaping).
- i. For moved properties:
  - 1. date of move;
  - 2. descriptions of location, orientation, and setting historically and after the move;
  - 3. reasons for the move;
  - 4. method of moving;
  - 5. effect of the move and the new location on the historic integrity of the property.
- j. Alterations or changes to the property with dates, if known. A restoration is considered an alteration even if an attempt has been made to restore the property to its historic form. If there have been numerous alterations to a significant interior, also submit a sketch of the floor plan illustrating and dating the changes.
- k. Deterioration due to vandalism, neglect, lack of use, or weather, and the effect it has had on the property's historic integrity.
- l. For properties where landscape or open space is an integral part of the property's significance or setting (such as rural properties, college campuses, or the grounds of public buildings), the historic appearance and current condition of natural features, landscape elements, and plant materials that characterized the property during the period of significance, including gardens, walls, paths, roadways, grading, fountains, orchards, fields, forests, rock formations, open space, and bodies of water.

#### Site — Historic

- a. The present condition of the site and its environment.
- b. Natural features that contributed to the selection of the site for the significant event or activity, such as a spring, body of water, trees, cliffs, or promontories.
- c. Other natural features that characterized the site at the time of the significant event or activity, such as vegetation, topography, a body of water, rock formations, or a forest.
- d. Any cultural remains or other manmade evidence of the significant event or activity.
- e. Type and degree of alterations to the above features since the significant event or activity, and their impact on the historic integrity of the site.
- f. Explanation of how the current physical environment and remains of the site reflect the period and associations for which the site is significant.

#### District — Architectural and Historic

- a. The natural and manmade elements comprising the district, including prominent topographical features and structures, buildings, sites, objects, and other kinds of development.

- b. Architectural styles or periods represented and predominant characteristics such as scale, proportions, materials, color, decoration, workmanship, and quality of design.
- c. The general physical relationship of buildings to each other and to the environment: facade lines, street plans, squares, open spaces, density of development, landscaping, principal vegetation, and important natural features. Any changes to these relationships over time. Some of this information may be provided on a sketch map (see p. 34).
- d. The appearance of the district during the period(s) when the district achieved significance and any changes or modifications since.
- e. The general character of the district, such as residential, commercial or industrial and the types of buildings, including outbuildings, found in the district.
- f. The general condition of buildings, including alterations and additions, and any restoration or rehabilitation activities.
- g. The identity of the buildings, groups of buildings or other resources that do and do not contribute to the district's significance (see p. 42 for definitions of **contributing** and **noncontributing** resources). These should be evaluated in relationship to the descriptive characteristics and the areas and periods of significance of the overall property. Specific information about each resource including its date, function, associations, information potential, and physical characteristics should be considered. (If resources are classified by terms other than "contributing" and "noncontributing," clearly explain which terms denote contributing resources and which noncontributing.) All resources should be keyed as contributing or noncontributing on the sketch map submitted with the form (see p. 84).
- h. The ratio of primary noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects to the total number of resources within the district.
- i. Primary contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects.
- j. The qualities distinguishing the district from its surroundings.
- k. The presence of any archeological resources and their potential to yield important information as well as any related paleo-environmental data.
- l. Open spaces such as parks, agricultural areas, wetlands, and forests; open spaces that once contained significant structures.
- m. For **industrial** districts:
  1. Industrial activities and processes that took or are taking place within the district; important natural and geographical features related to these processes or activities such as waterfalls, quarries, or mines.
  2. Original and other historic machinery still in place.
  3. Linear systems within the district such as canals, railroads, and roads including their approximate length and width and the location of terminal points.
- n. For **rural** districts:
  1. Geographical and topographical features such as valleys, vistas, mountains, and bodies of water that convey a sense of cohesiveness or give the district its rural or natural characteristics.
  2. Examples and types of vernacular, folk, and other architecture, including outbuildings, within the district.
  3. Manmade features and relationships making up the historic and contemporary landscape, including the arrangement and character of fields, roads, irrigation systems, fences, bridges, and vegetation.

4. The historic appearance and current condition of natural features such as vegetation, principal plant materials, open space, cultivated fields, or a forest.

**Statement of Description for Archeological Properties:** Provide a narrative describing the surface and subsurface features making up the archeological site or district. Use appropriate professional terminology. If local terms are used, they should be defined. The description should be concise, factual, and well-organized.

Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the past and present physical characteristics of the site and assesses the integrity of the property, that is how much of the property remains and in what condition. Additional paragraphs should support the summary paragraph and provide a more detailed description of the property. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

If the property is part of a **multiple property submission**, the description should identify the physical features, including those that make it a member of its property type as well as those that make it unique or distinctive. It should also discuss the property's historic and current condition, and identify and date any alterations, additions, disturbances, or other changes that have affected the historic integrity of the property, particularly as they relate to the property's representation of its property type.

The guidelines given below outline the information that should be considered in evaluating properties. The narrative should summarize only that information directly relating to the property being documented and its ability to yield important information or otherwise meet the National Register criteria. The depth and length of the summary depend upon the complexity and size of the property and the impact that changes and disturbances have had on the property's integrity and ability to yield important information; the more extensive the changes, the more detailed the description of the remains and their condition will need to be. Sketch maps and drawings may be used to complement the narrative (see pp. 84 - 85).

### **Guidelines for Describing Archeological Properties**

#### **Site — Archeological**

- a. Site type, such as midden, rockshelter, flake scatter, or historic factory.
- b. Period of time and cultural groups represented by the site, if known, and the data substantiating this identification; comparisons with similar sites that have assisted in identification.
- c. Vertical extent of cultural deposits, and how this was determined.
- d. Material remains, such as artifacts, structural remains, and rock art.
- e. Environmental setting of the site today and in the past, if known, including topography, vegetation, and accessibility to natural resources.
- f. The structure and formation of the site, including stratigraphy, distribution of cultural materials, structural remains, and any past disturbance to the site.
- g. Extent and nature of any excavation, testing, or surface collecting.
- h. Previous archeological investigations at the site with dates, affiliated institutions or organizations, and bibliographic references.

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- i. Current and past disruptive influences on or immediately around the site, such as urban development, vandalism, road construction, agriculture, soil erosion, and flooding.
- j. Any standing or ruined structures or buildings that might be of architectural or historic importance.

#### District — Archeological

- a. The cultural, historic, or other relationships among the sites that make the district a cohesive unit for preservation and investigation, and the extent to which these relationships remain intact.
- b. Boundaries of the district, and how they were determined.
- c. A list of archeological sites within the district (their locations and boundaries should be given on USGS maps).
- d. Period of time and cultural groups represented by the district and data substantiating this identification; comparisons with similar sites and districts that have assisted in identification.
- e. A summary of the kinds of sites found within the district and their remains, including artifacts, features, and structures.
- f. Information on individual or representative sites and resources within the district. For small districts, describe individual sites; for large districts, describe the most representative sites individually and others in summary or tabular form or collectively as groups.
- g. Structure and formation of individual sites or groups of sites and their similarities, including stratigraphy, distribution of artifacts, location of features, and past disturbances.
- h. Environmental setting of the district today and in the past, if known, including topography, vegetation, and accessibility to natural resources.
- i. Extent and nature of any excavation, testing, or surface collecting.
- j. Previous archeological investigations in the district, with dates, affiliated institutions or organizations, and bibliographic references.
- k. Any disruptive influences on or immediately around the district such as urban development, vandalism, road construction, agriculture, soil erosion, and flooding.
- l. Any standing or ruined structures or buildings that might be of architectural or historic importance.

### 8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**Significance of property in relation to other properties:** Properties listed in the National Register must possess significance when evaluated in relationship to other properties locally, statewide, or nationally. Before a property's eligibility can be determined, its significance must be evaluated in relationship to other properties and property types within a specific historic theme, period and geographical area, for example, coal mining in northeastern Pennsylvania between 1860 and 1930. The certifying official completes this item by marking "x" in the box that most closely identifies the level at which this property has been evaluated and, in his or her opinion, has been found to be significant.

**Applicable National Register Criteria:** Mark "x" in one or more of the boxes to indicate the specific National Register criteria under which the property qualifies for listing. Explain how the property meets all criteria marked on the form in the narrative of section 8. The National Register criteria are stated on page 1.

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** Mark "x" in the box for the letter corresponding to criteria consideration(s) applying to the property being documented. The criteria considerations are part of the National Register criteria (see p.1). They identify several kinds of properties that are generally excluded from the National Register and prescribe the special circumstances under which these properties may qualify for listing. Identify all considerations applying to the property and, in the narrative for section 8, explain the special qualifications of the property.

**Areas of Significance:** Using the categories given below, enter the area(s) of significance in which the property meets the National Register criteria. Enter one area of significance in each blank and list areas in order of their importance. If additional space is needed, use a continuation sheet; however, only the first ten entries will be entered in the NRIS data base. Explain how the property is eligible for all areas of significance entered on the form in the narrative for section 8.

### AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants.
<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>	The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.
<b>ARCHEOLOGY</b>	The study of prehistoric and historic cultures through excavation and the analysis of physical remains.
<b>PREHISTORIC</b>	Archeological study of aboriginal cultures before the advent of written records.
<b>HISTORIC — ABORIGINAL</b>	Archeological study of aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
<b>HISTORIC — NON-ABORIGINAL</b>	Archeological study of non-aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
<b>ART</b>	The creation of painting, printmaking, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.
<b>COMMERCE</b>	The business of trading goods, services, and commodities.
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	The technology and process of transmitting information.
<b>COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	The practical art of designing and changing the physical structure of communities to enhance the quality of life.

<b>CONSERVATION</b>	The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources.
<b>ECONOMICS</b>	The study of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.
<b>EDUCATION</b>	The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.
<b>ENGINEERING</b>	The practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery and structures to serve human needs.
<b>ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION</b>	The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment, diversion, amusement, or sport.
<b>ETHNIC HERITAGE</b>	The history of persons having a common ethnic or racial identity.
<b>ASIAN</b>	The history of persons having origins in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.
<b>BLACK</b>	The history of persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
<b>EUROPEAN</b>	The history of persons having origins in Europe.
<b>HISPANIC</b>	The history of persons having origins in the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America.
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN</b>	The history of persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, including American Indian and Alaskan Eskimo cultural groups.
<b>PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>	The history of persons having origins in the Pacific Islands, including Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia.
<b>OTHER</b>	The history of persons having origins in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East or North Africa.
<b>EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT</b>	The investigation of unknown or little known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities.

<b>HEALTH/MEDICINE</b>	The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.
<b>INVENTION</b>	The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.
<b>LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</b>	The practical art of designing or changing land, bodies of water, and natural elements to enhance the physical environment.
<b>LAW</b>	The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.
<b>LITERATURE</b>	The creation of prose and poetry.
<b>MARITIME HISTORY</b>	The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep sea waters.
<b>MILITARY</b>	The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.
<b>PERFORMING ARTS</b>	The creation of drama, dance, and music.
<b>PHILOSOPHY</b>	The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.
<b>POLITICS/ GOVERNMENT</b>	The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.
<b>RELIGION</b>	The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.
<b>SCIENCE</b>	The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.
<b>SOCIAL HISTORY</b>	The history of efforts to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups.
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.
<b>OTHER</b>	Any area not covered by the above categories.

### Guidelines for Selecting Area of Significance

- o Select the categories that most directly relate to the criteria for which the property qualifies for listing in the National Register.
- o For a property significant under criterion A, select the category relating to the historic event, pattern, or role for which the property is significant such as "transportation" for a railroad station, trolley car, or stagecoach stop.
- o For a property significant under criterion B, select the category in which the significant individual made the contributions for which he or she is known or the property is illustrative, for example, "literature" and "politics and government" for the home of a well-known political theorist and statesman.
- o For a property significant under criterion C, select "architecture," "art," "landscape architecture," "engineering," or "community planning" depending on the type of property and its importance. Generally "architecture" applies to buildings, and "engineering" to structures; however, if a building is notable for its advanced construction technology it may be significant under both "architecture" and "engineering." For example, a 1930s public building significant for its Depression-era mural would be classified under the "art," a cathedral noted as the work of Richard Upjohn and for stained glass by Tiffany under "architecture" and "art"; and an early example of a concrete rainbow arch bridge under "engineering."
- o For a property significant under criterion D, enter the category of archeology and the subcategory that best describes the type of historic or prehistoric group about which the property is likely to yield information. Also enter any categories and subcategories about which the site is likely to provide information, for example, "prehistoric archeology," "agriculture," and "engineering" for the ruins of an ancient irrigation system that is likely to provide information about prehistoric subsistence and technology.

Area of significance should not be confused with historic function. Historic function, entered in section 6, relates to the practical and routine uses of a property, while area of significance relates to the property's contributions to the broader patterns of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. For example, a stagecoach stop would be classified under the function for "hotel" and area of significance for "transportation."

If none of the categories applies to the property, enter "other," a colon and the name of the area in which the property achieved significance. Do not enter "local history" under "other," instead select the category that most closely relates to the theme or pattern in local history with which the property is associated, for example, "health/medicine" for the home of an eminent local physician, or "commerce" for the site of a traditional marketplace. To indicate that significance occurred at the local level, mark "x" for "locally" under "significance of property in relationship to other properties." Select "exploration/settlement" only for properties directly associated with the events and persons instrumental in the region or locality's exploration and settlement; properties associated with later generations of founding families should be classified according to the areas in which those individuals, not their forebearers, made contributions.

**Period of Significance:** Enter the period of time in which the property achieved the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria. In each blank enter the numerical dates for the continuous period of time during which the property had significance, for example, 1975 - 1988 or approximately 8,000 B.C. Enter the most specific dates known. If a property's significance occurred in one year, as for architecturally significant properties or battle sites, enter the date of the year. If a property achieved significance during several distinct periods of time, enter each period on a separate line in order of its importance to the significance of the property. Avoid including recent dates within the periods of significance, because events and associations occurring within the last 50 years must be exceptionally important to be recognized as "historic." Continuous function does not necessarily indicate the continuation of the period of significance.

If additional space is needed, use a continuation sheet. Discuss the significant events or associations that occurred during each of the periods of significance in the narrative for section 8.

**Examples:**

1. For the home of an important philanthropist, enter the years of his residence, i.e., 1945-1974.
2. For a Late Archaic habitation site, enter the estimated span of time for its use as a habitation site, i.e. 3000-2500 BC.
3. For the site of a pivotal five-month labor strike, enter the years in which the strike took place, i.e., 1932-1933.
4. For the site of an important political rally, enter the year the event took place, i.e., 1909.
5. For an urban historic district that developed in two significant phases, enter the inclusive dates for each phase, i.e., 1728-1810 and 1865-1925.

**Significant Dates:** Enter the specific years when the events, associations, construction, relocations, or alterations through which the property achieved significance occurred. A property having significance for various reasons may have several dates of significance. The dates should be entered separately in the blanks provided in order of their importance. If additional space is needed, use a continuation sheet; however, only the first three entries will be entered in the NRIS data base.

This item applies to properties whose significance occurred in one or several events spanning a brief period of time, such as the construction of a post office, a battle or political event, the establishment of a county seat, or the burial of a Native-American leader. Properties whose significance spanned many years may not have a specific date of significance, in these cases enter the span of dates under "period of significance" and enter "N/A" under "significant dates."

If a property whose significance spanned several years is also significant for its architecture, its establishment, or specific events occurring during its history, the dates of construction and various events should be entered under "significant dates." For properties significant only for a single event that occurred in one year, the significant date may be the same as the period of significance; in this case, enter the year of the event in the space provided and give more specific dates, i.e. month and day, if known, in the narrative for section 9. Discuss all significant events occurring on the dates entered under "significant dates" in the narrative for section 9.

**Examples:**

1. For an architecturally significant fire station, enter the date of construction, i.e., 1901-1903, and the dates of any significant alterations, i.e. 1921 and 1938.
2. For the building significant as the site of an important presidential debate, enter the year of the debate, i.e., 1958.
3. For a theater whose significance spanned many years and that is not architecturally significant, enter "N/A" and, under "period of significance," enter the years of its active use as a theater.
4. For a courthouse that represents the origins of county government as well as its role as the center of local government for 65 years, enter the year its operation as a courthouse began, i.e., 1887.

**Significant Person:** For all properties meeting criterion B, enter the name of the person with whom the property is importantly associated. Using the format of last name, first and middle names, enter as complete a name as possible, for example, White, Edward Gould. If the individual is listed in the Dictionary of American Biography, enter the complete name as it appears in that source, for example, Jarves, James Jackson. Up to 26 characters, including spaces and punctuation, can be entered in the NRIS data base.

Enter additional names on a continuation sheet, in order of the importance of their association with the property. Only the first name, however, will be entered in the NRIS data base. Discuss the associations and contributions of all persons listed in the narrative for section 8. If the property is not significant under criterion B, enter "N/A."

Because criterion B specifies persons who made significant contributions, the collective contributions of many individuals as in a family, fraternal organization, or ethnic group do not qualify a property under criterion B. Therefore, do not enter the names of families, organizations, or other social groups. The names of several individuals in one family or organization may be entered, however, if each made contributions on his or her own for which the property would be eligible.

If a property is importantly associated with a number of individuals, but no one person is predominant, as in a historic district, enter "multiple." Identify these individuals and the associated resources in the narratives for sections 7 and 8. Enter the name of a property's architect or builder only if the property meets criterion B for association with the life of that individual such as the home, studio, or office of a prominent architect.

**Cultural Affiliation:** For archeological properties only, enter the cultural affiliation(s) of the site or district. Cultural affiliation is the archeological or ethnographic culture to which a collection of artifacts or resources belongs. It is generally a term given to a specific cultural group for which assemblages of artifacts have been found at several sites of the same age in the same region, for example, the Cochise culture, Hopewell, Mohawk, Mississippian, Onondaga, and Red Ochre culture.

In some cases, cultural affiliation may be no more specific than the period of time in which the archeological remains were created, for example, Paleo-Indian, Late Archaic, or Classic Period. Although cultural affiliation generally applies to aboriginal prehistoric and historic cultures, non-aboriginal historic groups should be identified according to their ethnic background, occupations, geographical location or topography, or historical events, for example, Norwegian, Sea Islander, Appalachian, and Black Freedman.

Enter cultural affiliations in order of their significance or predominance. Additional affiliations may be entered on a continuation sheet; however, only the first three will be entered in the computerized data base. If the property being documented is not archeological, enter "N/A."

**Architect/Builder:** Enter the name of the architect, builder, designer, landscape architect, or artist responsible for the design or construction of the building, site, structure, object, or district. Using the format, last name, first and middle names, enter as complete a name as possible, for example, Wright, Frank Lloyd. If the person is listed in the Dictionary of American Biography, enter the name as it appears in that source. If an architectural firm bearing the name of an architect is responsible for the building's design, enter the name in the format of last name, first and middle names, and "and company," for example, Green, Samuel M., and Company.

For objects or structures such as sculpture, locomotives, boats, bridges or firetowers, enter the name of the artist, designer, craftsman or manufacturer, for example, Sears and Roebuck or Benton, Thomas Hart. In the case of architectural firms, enter the name, if known, of the persons responsible for the design in order of their importance to the property being documented; if the names of the individual architects or builders are not known, enter the name of the architectural firm as it is commonly known. If a design derives from the stock plans of a company or government agency and is not credited to a specific individual, enter the name of the company or agency, for example, U.S. Treasury, Southern Pacific Railroad or U.S. Army. If the architect or builder of a building, structure, or object is not known, enter "unknown." Do not enter the name of the owner of the property unless the individual was actually responsible for its design or construction.

Additional names may be entered on a continuation sheet; however, only the first two names will be entered in the NRIS data base. If the property being documented is a site, enter "N/A."

**Statement of Significance:** Provide a narrative stating the significant qualities and associations that make the property eligible for listing in the National Register. Explicitly discuss how the property meets each of the National Register criteria, including the criteria considerations, and represents all periods and areas of significance indicated on the form. The statement of significance should consist of a paragraph summarizing the significance of the property and a discussion, in one or more paragraphs, of historic context and the property's relationship to it. Additional facts directly pertaining to the property's eligibility may be included if necessary to establish a property's significance, integrity, or ability to meet one or more criteria considerations.

The statement should be concise, factual, well-organized, and in paragraph form. Continuation sheets may be used if additional space is needed. Only information relevant to the property, its historic context, and its eligibility should be included on the form. Additional documentation should be maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office, certified local government, or Federal agency.

**Summary Paragraph:** The statement of significance should begin with a summary paragraph that briefly explains 1) why the property is significant under the criteria marked on the form, 2) how the property represents a significant theme, property type or period in the prehistoric or historic development of the locality, state, or nation, and 3) how the property is important in each area of significance entered on the form. The

summary should relate the factual data on the property that directly support its eligibility, including specific references to the events, activities, associations, persons, architectural features, or information potential through which the property has attained significance.

The summary paragraph should also identify any criteria considerations applying to the property and briefly explain how the property meets the special requirements for that criteria consideration. A property's ability to meet these requirements must be explicitly stated. For example, the summary should clearly explain how a commemorative property has acquired significance, apart from its association with the person or event it commemorates, through design, age, tradition, or symbolic value.

**Historic Context:** A discussion of historic context follows the summary paragraph and relates the property to the broad patterns of historical development within its community, region, state, or the nation. The discussion should:

- o Identify and discuss historic contexts corresponding to the areas of significance, cultural affiliations, periods and dates of significance, criteria, criteria considerations, and geographic level of evaluation that have been entered on the form and for which the property is significant.
- o Explain the relative importance of the property in each area of significance by indicating that the property has been evaluated against other properties of the same or similar type, period, associations, or theme within the same geographical area. For example, the statement for a residential historic district should discuss how the associations, architectural styles and types, and periods reflected by the district represent one or several important aspects of the historic development of the locality, whether the community has a number of neighborhoods with the same or similar qualities, and how the district is unique or representative in comparison to other districts representing its theme and period statewide or locally.
- o Explain how the period of significance was derived, for example, on the basis of the years of operation as a blacksmith shop or local marketplace in historic time. A more detailed explanation of historic context is needed where the field of similar resources is unlikely to be widely understood, such as vernacular resources or properties associated with unique local events.

Specific facts about the property and its role or contributions to various themes of prehistory or history at the local, state, or national level should be presented in the discussion of context in a logical manner. The guidelines listed on pages 73 to 76 and the kinds of information listed on pages 15 and 16 may be helpful in explaining the significance of a property. For further guidance on developing and documenting historic context, refer to chapter 2, particularly the "Guidelines for Documenting Historic Context on National Register Forms" (pp. 13 - 16).

If the property is part of a **multiple property submission** for which a multiple property documentation form has been submitted, the summary paragraph should:

- o Identify the historic contexts and property types represented by the property. (These should correspond to those documented on the multiple property form.)

- o Provide factual data showing that the property possesses the physical or associative characteristics and qualities of historic integrity required for listing a member of its property type in the National Register.
- o Discuss how the property meets the National Register criteria and any criteria considerations as a member of its property type.

Additional paragraphs should:

- o Discuss any additional significance, referring to any other property types or historic contexts, themes, or areas of significance to which the property relates.
- o Provide background information on the history and prehistory of the geographical area in which the property is located, if such an overview has not been provided in section E of the multiple property form. (Focus on information that places the property and its property type in the overall historical development of the community.)

#### **Guidelines for Evaluating and Stating Significance**

The following questions should be considered when evaluating the significance of a property and determining the information that should be included in the statement of significance. Include in the narrative of section 8 the answers to those of the following questions directly relating to the significance and eligibility of the property being documented.

#### **Building, Structure, or Object**

- a. If the property is significant for its architectural, landscape, or aesthetic qualities, what are those qualities and why are they significant? Does the property retain enough of its significant design to convey these qualities? If not, how have additions or alterations contributed to or detracted from the significance of the resource?
- b. If the property is significant for its association with historic events, what are the historically significant events or patterns of activity associated with the property? Does the existing building, object, or structure reflect in a tangible way the important historical associations? How have alterations or additions contributed to or detracted from the resource's ability to convey the feeling and association of the significant historic period?
- c. If the property is significant because of its association with an individual, how long and when was the individual associated with the property and during what period in his or her life? What were the individual's significant contributions during this period of association? Are there other resources in the vicinity also having strong associations with the individual? If so, compare their significance and associations to that of the property being documented.
- d. Does the property have an unusually important association with its location?
- e. If the property is no longer at its original location, why did the move occur? How does the new location affect the historical and architectural integrity of the property?
- f. How does the property compare with similar resources in the state, region, or locality?

- g. Does the property have possible archeological significance and has this significance been considered?
- h. If the property has significance in archeology, what attributes does it have that could be studied to extract important information? For example: does it contain tools, equipment, furniture, refuse, or other materials that could provide information about the social organization of its occupants, their relations with other persons and groups, or their daily lives? Has the resource been rebuilt or added to in ways that reveal changing concepts of style or beauty?

**Site — Historic**

- a. How does the property relate to the significant event, occupation, or activity that took place there?
- b. How have alterations such as the destruction of original buildings, changes in land use, and changes in foliage or topography affected the integrity of the site and its ability to convey its significant associations? For example, if the forested site of a treaty signing is now a park in a suburban development, the site may have lost much of its historic integrity and may not be eligible for the National Register.
- c. In what ways does the event that occurred here reflect the broad patterns of American history and why is it significant?

**Site — Archeological**

- a. What is the cultural context in which the property is considered significant? How does the site relate to what is currently known of the region's history or prehistory and similar known sites?
- b. What kinds of information can the known data categories yield? What additional kinds of information are expected to be present on the basis of knowledge of similar sites? What similarities permit comparison with other known sites?
- c. What is the property's potential for research? What research questions may be addressed at the site? How do these questions relate to the current understanding of the region's archeology? How does the property contribute or have the potential for contributing important information regarding human ecology, cultural history, or cultural process? What evidence, including scholarly investigations, supports the evaluation of significance? Given the existence of material remains with research potential, what is the context that establishes the importance of the recoverable data, taking into account the current state of knowledge in specified topical areas?
- d. How does the integrity of the property affect its significance and potential to yield important information?
- e. If the site has been totally excavated, how has the information yielded contributed to the knowledge of American cultures to the extent that the site is significant for the investigation that occurred there?
- f. Does the property possess features or qualities for which it might be architecturally or historically important? If so, how are they significant?

### District — Archeological

- a. What is the cultural context in which the district has been evaluated, including its relationship to what is currently known about the area's history and prehistory and the characteristics giving the district cohesion for study?
- b. How do the resources making up the district as a group contribute to the significance of the district?
- c. How do the resources making up the district individually or in the representative groupings identified in section 7 contribute to the significance of the district?
- d. What is the district's potential for research? What research questions may be addressed at the district? How do these questions relate to the current understanding of the region's archeology? How does the property contribute or have the potential for contributing important information regarding human ecology, cultural history, or cultural process? What evidence, including scholarly investigations, supports the evaluation of significance? Given the existence of material remains with research potential, what is the context that establishes the importance of the recoverable data, taking into account the current state of knowledge in specified topical areas?
- e. How does the integrity of the district affect its significance and potential to yield important information?
- f. Does the district possess features or qualities for which it might be architecturally or historically important? If so, how are they significant?

### District — Architectural and Historic

- a. What are the features and characteristics that distinguish the district?
- b. What are the origins and historical developments of the district? Are any architects, builders, designers, or planners important to the district's development?
- c. Does the district convey a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship, or association?
- d. How do the architectural styles or elements within the district contribute to the feeling of time and place?
- e. How have significant individuals or events contributed to the development of the district?
- f. How has the district affected the historical development of the community, region, or state? How does the district reflect the historical development of the community, region, or state?
- g. How have intrusions and noncontributing structures and buildings affected the district's ability to convey a sense of significance?
- h. What are the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings?
- i. How does the district compare to other similar areas in the locality, region, or state?
- j. If there are any preservation or restoration activities in the district, how do they affect the significance of the district?
- k. What is the significance of any resources lying outside the period of significance that should be considered contributing (see "statement of description" for architectural and historic districts)?

- l. If the district has industrial significance, how do the industrial functions or processes represented relate to the broader industrial or technological development of the locality, region, state or nation? How important were the entrepreneurs, engineers, designers, and planners who contributed to the development of the district? How do the remaining buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the district reflect industrial production or processes?
- m. If the district is rural, how are the natural and manmade elements of the district linked historically or architecturally, functionally, or by common ethnic or social background? How does the open space constitute or unite significant features of the district?
- n. Does the district have any resources of possible archeological significance? If so, how are they likely to yield important information?

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

**Bibliographical References:** Enter the primary and secondary sources of information used in documenting and evaluating this property. Do not include general reference works unless they provide specific information about the property or have assisted in evaluating the property's significance.

In a standard bibliographical style, list the author, full title, location and date of publication, and publisher of all printed materials. For articles, list also the name, volume number, and date of the journal or magazine. For unpublished manuscripts, indicate where copies are available. For interviews, include the date of the interview and the name and title of the person interviewed. Cite any study units or other established historic contexts that have been used to evaluate the property. For properties within the National Park System, indicate if the property is included on the List of Classified Structures. If continuation sheets are used, mark "x" in the box labelled "see continuation sheet."

If a property is part of a **multiple property submission**, cite only those sources that mention or were used in evaluating the property being documented.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** Mark "x" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate whether a preliminary determination of individual listing under 36 CFR 67 has been requested for the property or whether the property has been previously listed in the National Register, determined eligible by the National Register, designated a National Historic Landmark, or recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). If the property has been recorded by HABS or HAER, enter the record number (available from the State Historic Preservation Office).

**Primary location of additional data:** Mark "x" in the appropriate box to indicate where additional documentation about the property is located. Enter the name of the repository of information in the space provided.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Geographical data entered in this section define the location and extent of the property being registered. The acreage, UTM references, and boundaries should correspond as

closely as possible to the actual extent and configuration of the significant resources making up the property and should be selected on the basis of the property's significance and integrity as discussed in the narratives for sections 7 and 8. The following guidelines should be considered when determining and justifying the boundaries for a property. For additional guidance, see National Register Bulletins No. 21, How to Establish Boundaries for National Register Properties, and No. 12, Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties, available from the State Historic Preservation Office or National Park Service.

### Guidelines for Selecting Boundaries

Carefully select boundaries to encompass, but not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources making up the property. The area to be registered should be large enough to include all the features of the property, but should not include "buffer zones" or acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property.

For **buildings, objects, or structures**, select the boundaries to encompass the single parcel of land that is occupied by the resource and its immediate surroundings. For urban and suburban properties, generally on small lots, boundaries should be based on the legally recorded lot lines that have historically been associated with the resource provided the lot retains its historic integrity. For rural resources and properties on large parcels of land, boundaries may be based on a smaller parcel drawn to immediately encompass the significant resources, including outbuildings; additional acreage or open space may be included if it is associated with the property historically, conveys the property's historic setting and directly contributes to its historic significance. If a substantial amount of the acreage historically associated with a resource has lost its historic integrity, due to subdivision, development, or other changes, the boundaries should exclude the portions no longer retaining integrity or conveying the property's historic setting. The boundaries of buildings should include the land surrounding the building, unless the lot occupied by the building contains no surrounding land as in the central business district of most cities. Additions to buildings, whether historic or contemporary, should be included within the boundaries. Boundaries may be based on:

- o legally recorded boundary lines
- o manmade or natural topographic features such as hedgerows, fencelines, highways, rivers, or parking lots.
- o edges that mark the limits of the concentration of historic or archeological features or a change in the historic character of the area.

For objects such as sculpture, ships and boats, and railroad rolling stock and locomotives, the boundaries may be the land or water occupied by the resource without any surroundings.

For **historic and architectural districts**, select the boundaries for a single parcel of land that encompasses the significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects making up the district. Boundaries may be based on:

- o visual barriers that mark a change in the historic character of the area or that break the continuity of the district, such as a new construction, highways, or development of a different character.
- o boundaries at a specific time in history, such as the original city limits or the legally recorded boundaries of a housing subdivision, estate or ranch.

- o visual changes in the character of the area due to different architectural styles, types or periods, or to a decline in the concentration of contributing resources.
- o natural topographic features such as a ridge, valley, river, or forest.
- o clearly differentiated patterns of historical development, such as commercial versus residential or industrial.
- o manmade features such as the inside edges of highways, streets, and roads, or the edges of new construction or other structures.

In special cases where a historic or architectural district is made up of discontinuous elements, select boundaries for each of the separate parcels of land comprising the district according to the above guidelines for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. For architectural and historic districts this situation is limited to cases where visual continuity is not a factor of historic significance, where resources are geographically separate, and where the intervening space lacks significance. This situation also applies to districts such as canal systems where manmade components are interconnected by natural components that are excluded from the National Register or where a portion of a historic district has been separated from the rest of the district by intervening development or highway construction and where the separated portion has sufficient significance and integrity on its own to meet the National Register criteria.

For **historic sites**, select boundaries that encompass the area known to be the site where the historic event took place and its immediate setting. Include only portions of the site retaining historic integrity and documented to have been directly associated with the event.

The selection of boundaries for **archeological sites and districts** primarily involves determining the scale and horizontal extent of the significant features. A regional pattern or assemblage of remains, a location of repeated habitation, a location of a single habitation, or some other distribution of archeological evidence, all imply different spatial scales to setting boundaries. Although it is not always possible to determine the boundaries of a site conclusively, a knowledge of local cultural history and related features such as site type can help predict the extent of the site. The setting and physical characteristics of the particular property along with the capability of archeological testing techniques will determine which approach is appropriate in each case. Evidence for determining boundaries generally is obtained through the following means:

- o subsurface testing, including test excavations, core and auger borings, observation of cut banks.
- o surface observation of site features and materials that have been uncovered by plowing or other disturbance or that have remained on the surface since deposition.
- o observation of topographic or other natural features that may or may not have been present during the period of significance.
- o observation of land alterations subsequent to site formation that may have affected the integrity of the site.
- o study of historical or ethnographic documents such as maps and journals.

In special cases these approaches cannot be applied, for example, where an archeological deposit buried at a significant depth is exposed in a cut bank and the extent of the site into the bank cannot readily be determined. The boundaries of such an archeological

property may be determined by conservatively estimating the extent and location of the significant features. A thorough discussion of the basis for boundary selection is required in the boundary justification.

In cases where a portion of a known site cannot be verified because access to the property has been denied by the owner, the boundaries may be drawn along the legal property lines of the portion that is accessible provided that portion by itself has sufficient significance to meet the National Register criteria.

For discontinuous archeological districts, select boundaries for each of the separate parcels comprising the district according to the above guidelines for archeological sites and districts. Archeological districts may include discontinuous parcels when one or several outlying sites have a direct relationship, such as common cultural affiliation or as related elements of a pattern of land use, to the significance of the main portion of the district and where the intervening space lacks significance. In situations where geographically separate sites do not share such a direct relationship, a multiple property submission should be considered.

**Acreage of property:** Enter acreage in the blank provided. The figure given should be accurate to the nearest acre, for example, less than one acre, or 147 acres. However, because the NRIS data base will accept acreage accurate to the nearest tenth, a more precise figure, if known, may be entered. Acreage must be provided for each individual property and district whether submitted individually or as part of a multiple property submission.

**UTM References:** Enter the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid reference(s) for the location of the property in the blanks provided. Provide UTM references for each property whether submitted individually or as part of a multiple property submission. If the area of a property is less than 10 acres, enter the UTM reference for the point centered on the site.

If the property includes 10 or more acres, draw a polygon of three or more sides on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map enclosing the area, label the vertices of the polygon alphabetically, and enter the grid reference for each vertex in the space provided on the form (see p. 84). UTM references indicate location, not boundaries; therefore the polygon drawn to enclose the property needs only to approximate the actual configuration of the boundaries, unless it is also being used to delineate precise boundaries to supplement the verbal boundary description.

For linear properties of 10 or more acres, such as a railroad, canal, highway, or trail, draw a line indicating the course of the property, mark the points of beginning and end and intervals approximating the major changes in direction, and enter the grid references for those points in the spaces provided.

Four references may be entered on the form. List additional references on a continuation sheet. Up to 28 references may be entered in the NRIS data base. If more than 28 are needed to indicate a property's location or boundaries, label, by the letters A to Z, AA, and BB, the 28 that best describe the property's extent and should be entered in the data base; identify all other references by double letters, for example, CC and DD.

## Instructions for Determining UTM References

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid System provides a simple and accurate method for recording the geographic location of a historic property. The UTM Grid System has a number of advantages over the Geographic Coordinate System of latitude and longitude, particularly speed, precision, and the use of linear, metric units of measure. Determining UTM references involves no complicated geometric constructions and, in its simplest application, requires only a straightedge, a coordinate counter, and a sharp pencil as working tools. (The coordinate counter, a plastic measuring tool, may be obtained from J & J Reproduction and Drafting Supplies, Inc., 9017-F Mendenhall Court, Columbia, MD 21045.)

The UTM grid references may be determined from many USGS quadrangles published since 1950, and all published since 1959. If there is no USGS map with UTM ticks for a location, enter the geographic coordinates for the location of the property using latitude and longitude or a State's grid system.

In the UTM system, the Earth is divided into 60 zones, running north and south, each 6 degrees wide. Each zone is numbered (most of the USA is included in zones 10 through 19), beginning at the 180-degree meridian near the International Date Line. On a USGS map, each zone is flattened and a square grid marked off is in meters superimposed upon it. Any point in the zone may be referenced by citing its zone number, its distance in meters from a north-south reference line ("easting"), and its distance in meters from the Equator ("northing"). These three figures — the zone number, easting, and northing — make up the complete UTM grid reference for any point and distinguish it from any other point on Earth.

The simplest method of determining a UTM reference is based on drawing part of the UTM grid on the map, and measuring from the grid lines to the point. It requires the following:

- o a flat work surface on which the map may be spread out in full,
- o a straightedge (ordinary rulers may not be accurate enough) long enough to reach completely across the map — generally 28" to 36,"
- o a very sharp pencil,
- o an ink pen for recording references, and
- o a UTM coordinate counter.

To measure each point, follow these steps:

1. Draw a line from the top of the map to the bottom (north to south), connecting the UTM ticks of the same value directly west of the point, that is the ticks with the highest easting value west of the point.
2. Draw a line from the left to the right side of the map (west to east), connecting the grid ticks of the same value directly south of the point, that is the ticks with the highest northing value south of the point. This line will intersect the north-south line somewhere to the southwest of the point.
3. Record the zone number on a worksheet. This number appears in the lower left corner of the map.
4. Record on a worksheet the numbers given by the map ticks through which the lines have been drawn. These are the first three digits of the easting value and the first four digits of the northing value.

5. Locate the scale on the coordinate counter matching that of the map, eg. 1:24,000. Align the counter on the map so that:
  - a. the side of the scale that reads from right to left lies along the east-west line.
  - b. the side of the scale that reads from left to right passes directly through the point.
 Check the alignment to be sure that it is precise.
6. Read the coordinate counter scales, right to left for the easting and upward for the northing to get a measured value in three decimal places. In each case, enter the measured value on the worksheet after the number recorded in step 4.
7. Check the readings for plausibility — are all figures in the correct decimal place? The easting will have six digits and the northing seven.
8. Check the figures for accuracy by remeasuring.
9. Be sure that the correct order is observed: zone number, easting, northing (Z,E,N).

For more information, refer to National Register Bulletin No. 29, Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites, available from the State Historic Preservation Office or the National Park Service.

**Verbal Boundary Description:** Provide a verbal description of the precise boundaries for the property. Complete this item for all properties regardless of acreage or resource type. The verbal boundary description should precisely delineate the acreage rather than merely indicate the general location of the property. It may be the name of a city lot, a sequence of metes and bounds, or the dimensions of a parcel of land fixed upon a given point such as the intersection of two streets, a natural feature or a manmade structure. If only a portion of a city lot is included, identify the specific portion, for example, the south 1/2 of Lot 36 or the eastern 20 feet of Lot 57.

The verbal boundary description may refer to a line drawn on a base map accompanying the nomination form, if the map is drawn to a scale of at least of 1"=200 feet and if boundaries of property are clearly drawn on the map in relationship to standing structures or natural or manmade features such as rivers, highways, or shorelines. Plat, local planning, or tax maps may be used for this purpose. The scale and a north arrow must appear on all maps used for this purpose. If the property is large enough, a simple reference to the boundary line on the USGS map may be sufficient. If USGS quadrangle maps are not available, provide a map of similar scale and a careful and accurate description including street names, property lines or geographical features that delineate the perimeter of the boundary. If maps are being used in place of a verbal boundary description for several properties in a **multiple property submission**, the boundaries of and identity of each property may be marked on the same map to be included with the submission (see pp. 35).

A verbal boundary description may indicate street names, property lines, geographical features and other lines of convenience if the previously mentioned options are not feasible. Such a description should commence at a fixed reference point and proceed to follow the perimeter, incorporating both dimensions and direction. When streets, highways, and other roadways or right-of-ways are used as boundaries, the boundaries should be drawn along one side of the road or right-of-way or the other but not the centerline.

Examples:

1. The boundary of Livermore Plantation is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Survey, Livermore Plantation, 1958."
2. The nominated property occupies city lot 78 and is roughly 50' x 100' in size.
3. Beginning at a point on the east bank of the Lazy River and 60' south of the center of Maple Avenue, proceed east 150' along the rear property lines of 212-216 Maple Avenue to the west curblineline of Main Street. Then proceed north 150' along the west curblineline of Main Street, turning west for 50' along the rear property line of 217 Maple Avenue. Then proceed north 50' to the rear property line of 215 Maple Avenue, turning west for 100' to the east bank of the Lazy River. Then proceed south along the river bank to the point of origin.
4. The nominated property is the west 125 feet of city lot 49.
5. The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 13 313500 4136270, B 13 312770 4135940, C 13 313040 4136490.

For rural properties where it is difficult to establish fixed reference points such as highways, roads, legal parcels of land, or tax parcels, reference may be made to the section grid appearing on the USGS map, for example, the NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 28. Where less than one acre is being documented, the dimensions of the property fixed upon a single reference point within the property itself may be used for the verbal boundary description, for example, the property is a rectangular parcel whose measuring 50 x 100 feet, whose northwest corner is 15 feet directly northwest of the northwest corner of the foundation of the barn and whose southeast corner is 15 feet directly southeast of the southeast corner of the foundation of the farmhouse.

Generally, where setting is a part of a property's historic significance and retains historic integrity, boundaries should not be drawn at the perimeter walls of a building or structure.

For objects such as sculpture, ships and boats, railroad locomotives or rolling stock, and aircraft, the boundary description may refer to the extent or dimensions of the property and its location, for example, the ship at permanent berth at Pier 56; the statue whose boundaries form a circle with a radius of 17.5 feet centered on the statue located in Oak Hill Park.

**Boundary Justification:** Regardless of the size of the property, provide a brief and concise narrative explaining the rationale for selecting the boundaries that encompass the property being registered. The justification should state the basis for determining each boundary and should conform to the "Guidelines for Selecting Boundaries" (pp. 77). The complexity of the discussion depends on the nature of the property, the irregularity of the boundaries, and the methods used to determine the boundaries.

Boundaries for archeological properties must be carefully justified. The case for listing depends on the kinds of methodology employed, distribution of known sites, reliability of survey-based predictions, and amount of unsurveyed acreage.

Examples:

1. The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.
2. The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, fields, orchards, and forest that have historically been part of Meadowbrook Farm and that maintain historic integrity. That parcel of the original farm south of Highway 61 has been excluded because it has been subdivided and developed into a residential neighborhood.
3. The southern boundary of the site is established by the limit of cultural materials and features and roughly corresponds to a lowering in grade. The highest artifact densities recovered during surface collection were noted at the northern and western edges of the plowed field. By extrapolation, it is likely that the site extends into the wooded areas to the north and west. The western boundary is established by the railroad cut which corresponds roughly to the original terrace edge. The northern and eastern boundaries are set by the contour line marking an abrupt fall to the wetland.

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

Enter the name, title, organization, address, and daytime telephone number of the person or persons who compiled the information contained in the registration form. The State Historic Preservation Office, the Federal Preservation Office, or the National Park Service may contact this person if a question arises about the form or if additional information is needed. Also enter the date the form was completed.

## ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

### A. CONTINUATION SHEETS

Continuation sheets may be used when the space on the registration form is insufficient to enter all the information necessary for documenting a property. Use the National Register Continuation Sheet (NPS 10-900-a) in all cases, and type the name of the property, number of the section being continued, and the number of the continuation sheet for that section in the space provided at the top of each sheet. When using a single sheet to continue several sections, organize information numerically according to section numbers. When using one or more sheets to continue a section, number each sheet according to the number of the section being continued and the page number for that section, for example, 7.2, 10.1, and 8.3. When using continuation sheets for sections 7, 8, 9, or 10, mark "x" in the box labelled "see continuation sheet" for that section.

Continuation sheets may also be used to update or revise a previously approved nomination or determination of eligibility, when the revision or additional information is not substantial enough to warrant revising the entire form. In these cases, continuation sheets must be signed by the State or Federal Preservation Officer or accompanied by a letter from the official stating that all procedures under 36 CFR Part 60 have been completed, that the information is accurate, and that he or she agrees with the revisions or additional information.

A continuation sheet may be used for signatures of commenting officials or for the opinion of a certifying or commenting official when he or she disagrees with the text of the form or does not believe the property meets the National Register criteria (see pp. 46 - 48).

## B. MAPS

**Geographical Map:** Submit a map clearly locating the property within a city or broader geographical context with each registration form. Whenever possible, submit a 7.5 or 15 minute series United States Geological Survey (USGS) Map. Do not submit fragments or copies of USGS maps because they cannot be checked for UTM reference points. If there is no USGS map in print for the area, a State highway map or, for maritime resources, nautical charts are acceptable.

The map must identify:

- o the name of the property
- o the location of the property, or if 10 acres or more, the boundaries within a polygon whose vertices correspond to the UTM references in section 10 or, for linear properties, a line indicating the course of the property whose points of beginning, end, and major shifts in direction correspond to the UTM references in section 10.
- o a north arrow (magnetic or true)
- o the UTM references for the location of the property or, if 10 acres or more, the references for the vertices of the polygon drawn to encompass the property or, for linear properties, the points of beginning, end, and major shifts in direction (see pp. 79).

If the property is part of a multiple property submission, the location and UTM's for several properties may be indicated on a single USGS quadrant map (see p. 35).

**Sketch Map:** Submit at least one detailed map or sketch map for districts and properties containing a number of sites, structures, or buildings. Plat books, insurance maps, bird's-eye views, district highway maps, and hand-drawn maps may be used. All maps must be archivally stable and should fit folded into an 8 1/2 by 11 inch folder. Information may be clearly displayed on maps by coding, cross-hatching, numbering, transparent overlays, or other graphic techniques. Do not use color coding because it can not be reproduced by microfilming or photocopying.

A sketch map does not need to be precise in scale (unless it also substitutes for the verbal boundary description), but should identify or be keyed to identify:

- o the boundaries of the property, carefully delineated
- o the names of streets and places, including street numbers to locate resources discussed in sections 7 and 8.
- o highway numbers
- o a north arrow (magnetic or true)
- o approximate scale
- o contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects, keyed to the photographs and the discussion in sections 7 and 8.
- o noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects, keyed to the photographs and the discussion in sections 7 and 8.
- o for rural districts, land use, and natural features, for example, woods, fields, orchards, quarries, or bodies of water.

Sketch maps should also be provided for archeological sites and districts to show the location and extent of disturbances, including previous excavations, as well as the location of specific significant features and artifact loci. The distribution of sites in a district should be indicated on the sketch map or, for areas 10 acres or more, the USGS map. Sketch maps of representative sites within a district may be used to supplement the descriptive narrative.

Sketch maps may also be used to supplement the description of the evolution of a property, including alterations. They may also be used to indicate where major architectural styles, periods, or building types occur in a historic district.

If tax maps or large area maps are used and the property is part of a **multiple property submission**, the boundaries and other information for several properties may be indicated on a single map (see p. 35).

### C. PHOTOGRAPHS

Submit clear and descriptive, black and white photographs with each nomination form. Photographs should give an honest visual representation of the historical integrity and significant features of the property. They should illustrate those qualities discussed in the description and statement of significance.

Photographs should be unmounted, medium weight, black and white glossies of high quality. They may vary in size from 3 1/2 x 5 to 8 x 10 inches (preferred size) and should be printed on a fiber-based rather than synthetic paper. Resin-coated photographic papers are not recommended, because they do not have longterm stability. **After October 1, 1988, resin-coated papers will no longer be accepted.**

One copy of each view is sufficient, although the number of views needed will vary according to the complexity of the property. Photographs must clearly depict the current condition of the property. Prints of historic photographs may supplement documentation and may be particularly useful in cases where alterations make a property's historic integrity questionable.

Photographs should be labelled in pencil on the back and, for districts, keyed to the sketchmap. Do not use self-adhesive labels because over time they separate from the photograph and their acidity causes the photograph to deteriorate. **After October 1, 1988, photographs with adhesive labels will not be accepted.** (Note, resin-coated papers do not accept pencil marks.)

The following information should be carefully printed in pencil in the order given in the upper left corner of the back of each photograph:

- 1) name of property or, for districts, the name of the building or street address followed by the name of the district.
- 2) city and State where the property is located
- 3) name of photographer
- 4) date of photograph
- 5) location of original negative
- 6) description of view indicating direction of camera
- 7) photograph number as keyed to the accompanying sketch map

If a number of photographs are being submitted with a registration form, they may be numbered and the above information typed on a continuation sheet to accompany the form. In this case, carefully print the name of the property and the number of the photograph in pencil in the upper left corner on the back of each photograph. Enter "photographs" in the space for "section" and the page number for the section on the continuation sheet. List and number the information for items 1 through 7 for each photograph. Information that is the same for all photographs, such as the name and location of the property, name of photographer, location of original negative, and date of photograph, may be listed once in the beginning with a statement that this information is the same for all the photographs listed. For items that differ, such as description of view and name of building or street within districts, indicate the photograph number and the information by item number. Organize all information according to the numbers assigned to the photographs.

By allowing a photograph to be submitted to the National Park Service with a National Register form, photographers grant permission to the National Park Service to use the photograph for publication and other purposes, including duplication, display, distribution, study, publicity, and audio-visual presentations. Other agencies, persons, and organizations wishing to use photographs that are included in National Register records should request permission separately.

**Building, Structure, or Object:** Submit as many photographs as necessary to depict the property clearly. One of the photographs should show the principal facades and the environment or context in which the property is located. Additions, alterations, intrusions, and dependencies should appear in the photographs. If the property is noted for its significant interiors, outbuildings, landscaping, or other unusual details, include representative views of these features.

**Site — Historic and Archeological:** Submit as many photographs as necessary to depict the condition of the site and present features. If relevant to the evaluation of significance, artifacts that have been recovered from the site may be illustrated in photographs or drawings. At least one photograph should show the physical environment and configuration of the land making up the site. Photographs should also illustrate surface evidence of archeological features or site disturbances.

**Districts — Architectural and Historical:** Submit as many photographs as necessary to depict a cross-section of building types and styles, pivotal buildings, and important topographical or spatial elements that define the character of the district. Streetscapes, landscapes or aerial views are recommended. Views of individual buildings are not necessary, if streetscapes and other views clearly illustrate the significant historical and architectural qualities of the district. Photographs should also depict representative noncontributing resources and their setting. Key all photographs to the sketch map for the district.

### AMENDING REGISTRATION FORMS

The documentation on National Register Registration Forms may be revised, expanded, or updated as new information is gathered. Requests may also be made for changes to the boundaries of registered properties.

The Juneau Citizens for Quality Education supports both SCR 97 and SB 271. We know you are all aware of the current fight to save Capital School, but you may not realize that there are schools all over the state which are facing the same threat that Juneau's downtown school faces. In Sitka, a lovely, small elementary school, the Whitecliff School, has been facing closure threats over the last few years. The Main School in Fairbanks would be in danger if population declines. The Akiak Elementary School in Akiak is a delightful school complete with bell tower.

What many of these schools have in common is that they are older, they are small, they are downtown, and they have significant meaning to the community. These commonalities are important because at least two of these points mean higher educational value. Small schools are better for elementary children. They are more intimate, kid-size. All adults in the building are able to get to know the children. There is the possibility for more flexibility, less sheer management control, which means that even very young children have more autonomy, self-reliance within a safe environment. Our oil money, however, has set us on the path of big and new, so that the only choice we are giving our parents is elementary schools of 500+ students. That is institutionalizing young children.

In addition to size, the importance to a community of having a downtown school is children near where parents work. This means, in the urban communities, that parents who might not otherwise be able to participate in their children's day, can easily take a short time off work and interact with the school, or share lunch with their child. In a time where we increasingly have the single or both parents employed, anything we can do to help families is very important. Educationally, this proximity is extremely important, since studies consistently show that parent participation is a major factor in the quality of education or of childcare at any level.

Nationally, schools are having to address the needs of employed parents, and another advantage to downtown schools, or schools where large groups of parents are employed, is that those schools tend to become the leaders in offering Latchkey programs through Community Schools to provide safe after-school care for small kids who would otherwise (and too frequently do) go home to an empty house or apartment.

These schools are older and do require some special maintenance efforts, yet closing them is extremely costly to the State, for as we close schools, we are forced to build new ones. What may cost a few hundred thousand over several years to bring an older school up to the new codes, would cost millions when a new school is contemplated. Using Capital School as an example, the District plans to save \$300,000 while our last new school cost the state \$14 million. Most schools like Whitecliff and Akiak which are wooden, become fully protected from fire by installing working sprinkler systems. According to our local fire chief, the national fire statistics indicate there has never been a fatality in a building with a working sprinkler system. It makes sense for the State to offer some, small help to communities who request help to upgrade these older buildings, than to dip deeply into capital monies to build new ones, when they are not absolutely needed.

Schools are our cultural heritage. The older ones have been the gathering centers of community life as villages and cities have grown up. They have been the symbols of a better life for the children of Alaska's miners, loggers, fishers, trappers as they have come to our state for a new start.

These older schools are better for children educationally, cost efficient to the State, support employed families and remind of us of our proud heritage.